THE WEEKLY NEWS.

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THE WEEKLY NEWS,

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MARTIN STREET.

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We wanted "the man to win." We have him. We are happy.

RADICAL politicians begin now to go out a-wool-gathering.

BEAST Butler is for Hayes. Belknap, Boecher, Babcock, and Blaine—they are all for Hayes.

KELLY, the Tammany Chief, has given in his allegiance to Tilden. So that breach is closed.

THE Wilmington *Star* says "People judge a man's faith by his work." The people then will trust in Tilden.

Professor Camille Flammarion, of the University, has just finished a new work proving that the planets are inhabited.

DOCKERY—"My son Oliver"—made a speech at Troy. He said "God bless the negro." What will he say when the matter is all *Settled?*

WITH General Hancock for our leader, Grant's policy of military coercion in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, will be thwarted.

THE Charlotte *Observer* is pleased to know that we have formed a Zeb. Vance Club, and says it likes "to see the Democrats of Raleigh Wake-ing up." It has been much pleased, then, of late.

THE Albany *Argus* says "the perfidy with which the Republican party abandoned its professions of favor for hard money is characteristic of a party which has proved recreant to its every pledge."

Boston *Post*: "The Chicago *Times* thinks it was in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that the Cincinnati nominations were made on hangman's day. The platform is a tiptop scaffold, too."

THE New York *Herald's* last words before the St. Louis nomination were for Thurman and Parker. Its last words before Cincinnati were for Conkling and Hayes.

THE term of the Superior Court now in progress, enlivens the city very much. Mandamuses, Indictments, Quo Warrantos, and the like, are calculated somewhat to arouse the average citizen, and attract him to the Courthouse.

THE city case will now be at rest until the Supreme Court passes upon it. The plaintiffs must in consequence rest awhile upon their oars. That will be hard on them—for "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." The happy land is far off yet.

WAR between Servia and Turkey is imminent. The armies of these two nations confront each other on the banks of the Drina. The armies of Russia and Austria are in the field, along their frontiers. The prospect is good for a general war

THE building of the Warrenton Railroad, and the steady work on the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line, speak well for the energy, enterprise and resources of our Railroad men. In these hard times, very few Railroad companies, are able to build new roads, or extend old ones.

GOV. TILDEN, in one term of office has lessened the State taxes by over fifty per cent. and saved millions of dollars by breaking the corrupt combinations that fed fat on the public treasury. That's the kind of man the Democrats have decreed shall be the next President.

THE Zeb. Vance Club of this city propose to ask Gov. Vance to open the campaign in a speech here under their auspices. We hope Gov. Vance will consent to do this. The young Democracy of Raleigh are brimming full of enthusiasm; and as they were the first to organize a Vance Club, they are fairly entitled to the first campaign speech from "Old Zeb."

GRANT wants the nation to mark the coming Fourth of July with "public, religious and devout thanksgiving ceremonies." It would be more consistent with Scriptural teachings for the nation to go down upon its knees in sackcloth and ashes, and bewail the sins of omission and commission which have disgraced the American name at home and abroad.

The Chicago *Times* declares that the Republican delegates from North Carolina sold out at the Cincinnati Convention, body and soul, to Don Cameron. Selling out body and soul is a little way Southern Radicals have of doing; but we are surprised at the statement of the *Times*. We never heard that the men who represented North Carolina at Cincinnati had souls.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

There was warm work at St. Louis Wednesday. The financial plank was the bone of contention. The old truth "money is the root of all evil," received a fresh illustration.

The chiefs of the wordy contest were Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer. Dorsheimer was the leader of the Tilden clan. He is one of the boldest and most eloquent men at St. Louis. Ewing is the champion of the Western opposition to the financial doctrines enunciated by Dorsheimer. This is the Ewing who once said of Grant that "he was cold and cruel as a bayonet."

The Southern delegations have acted so far with the wisdom, prudence and modesty which was expected of them. One Southerner, Mr. Young, of Georgia, came to the front early in the action, with a resolution congratulating the country on the reform measures inaugurated by the House of Representatives.

The names before the Convention were Tilden, the reformer; Hendricks, the professional Democrat; Bayard, the peerless Chevalier of American politics; Hancock, the gallant soldier; Parker, the Gubernatorial warhorse; Thurman, the compromise man on the money question; Allen, the greenback mad-man; and Davis, the ghost of Horace Greeley.

No Southern man has been entered. We were afraid some crazy man might prefer Ransom, Lamar, Gordon, or some other champion for the second place on the ticket.

The mar-plot yesterday was the notorious John Kelly—a rantankerous inflationist. He was more conspicuous than he ever was before, and displayed his littleness more thoroughly. Borne upward by his inflation theory, like a balloon the higher he gets the smaller he appears.

"Hard Money" and "Harmony" were the cries during the day. They are euphonious terms, and will rhyme well during the campaign.

Mr. Doolittle made a great speech. He did much toward harmonizing matters, pouring a plentiful supply of oil on the troubled waters.

The first ballot showed Tilden's strength. Four hundred and ninety-two votes were necessary to a choice. Tilden received within 88½ votes of the requisite two-thirds. All the other candidates combined received but 309½ votes—94 votes less than Tilden's. Such a majority on first ballot in a Presidential nomination Convention is almost without precedent.

The nomination of Tilden on the second ballot was expected, after his development of so much strength on the first ballot.

The nomination of this peerless statesman and reformer will be hailed with unbounded delight all over the country. Success with him at the head of our ticket is *a certainty*. We can all go to work for him with the zeal and enthusiasm which is born of the strongest confidence of victory.

Now that Hayes has been nominated, stealing "the sweetness of victory" has commenced. Many Republicans now say they were for Governor Hayes for President over six months ago that they predicted his nomination, &c. Possibly they were for him at heart, though we doubt it. As to talking and working for him they did not do it and it puts them in a ridiculous light before the public to put forward any such claims. Before the nomination Col. John A. McDonald was the only Republican in this section of the State that could be "located" as to his Presidential preference. The majority of Republicans having "axes to grind" were afraid to speak out, not having sufficient sagacity to tell who would be their National Standard-Bearer. But McDonald without the "fear or hope of reward" declared for Hayes immediately after it was ascertained that he had defeated last year Governor Wm. Allen, one of Ohio's greatest Democratic statesmen. He worked, talked and *prophesied* to the day of his nomination and is at it yet. We cannot but admire such pluck and think it would be a graceful thing for all the "I told you so's" to acknowledge Mc's victory and superior political shrewdness and foresight.

THE massacre of the Bulgarians is one of the bloodiest stories of history. Nothing in the annals of human nature exceeds it in savage ferocity, unless it was the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1752, when one half of the French nation, with the sword in one hand and the crucifix in the other, fell with the fury of wild beasts upon the unarmed and defenceless Protestants. The Bulgarians are known as the Dutch of the East. They inhabit one of the Northern provinces of Turkey, in the valley of the Danube. The Bashi-Bazouks who committed the wholesale slaughter which has startled and horrified all Europe, are a terrible horde of lawless ruffians, belonging to the irregular Turkish service.

THE Tilden and Vance Club of this city pledge North Carolina for twenty thousand majority in November. They will make good their pledge. The young Democrats are going into the canvass with a spirit, an energy, an enthusiasm unexampled in the political history of this State. It is a bright presage of victory.

ST. LOUIS NOMINATIONS.

The National Democratic Convention did its work well. The strongest men were selected. A better ticket could not have been placed in the field.

The Cincinnati Convention nominated two men chiefly distinguished for their obscurity. The result of the St. Louis deliberation is the selection of two of the foremost men of the country—men who tower up like giants among the leaders of the American people.

Tilden and Hendricks are men of a high order of ability, and of fearless aggressive honesty. Their professions of reform are not mere sonorous platitudes. They have given practical exemplifications of their earnestness.

The Convention looked for "any one to win." The whole field was closely scanned, and it was apparent that Tilden was "the man." He was the only Democratic leader in whose favor an universal popular sentiment seemed to have been enlisted.

All the delegates were impressed with the common conviction that Governor Tilden pre-eminently embodies the overshadowing issue of the time, and is the man of all others to lead in the campaign for administration purification and reform. He is the only man who can be said to have been the national preference of the Democracy. There was a grand and irresistible impulse toward him.

All issues being subordinated to that of administrative reform, Governor Tilden gives the most reliable assurances of success. No one in America has such a reputation as a practical reformer. His views on the great questions of to-day's politics are sound. In him the people can place a strong faith of realizing their aspirations for honest government. He is *par excellence* the leader of all Democratic leaders, the truest of the true, the bravest of the brave, and is capable of drawing forth not only the full strength of the Democratic party, but also of attracting independent losses and a part, at least, of the discontented Republican element.

The most conspicuous reformer in the country, his nomination has been received with universal satisfaction among the Democrats. It does more than merely give satisfaction. It creates that sort of enthusiasm which springs from bright hopes of success. He gives the most reliable guarantees of his ability to carry New York—without whose electoral votes we cannot hope for victory.

On a safe calculation we obtain within 37 of a majority in the electoral college. These 37 electoral votes must be obtained in the doubtful States, viz: New York, New Jersey and Indiana. Gov. Tilden can give the most positive assurance of carrying New York, thus giving the Democracy thirty-five additional votes in the Electoral college and within two of a majority.

The advantage of the nomination of Gov. Hendricks for the Vice-Presidency now becomes apparent. Hendricks can carry Indiana, with her 15 electoral votes, which would give us 13 majority in the Electoral college. This showing renders the Tilden and Hendricks ticket well nigh invincible.

Patriotism, magnanimity, and laudable self-interest will entlist in support of the party whose standard-bearers are men of such eminent ability, unblemished integrity, and aggressive courage.

When corruption has assumed such gigantic proportions as to threaten the overthrow of representative government, honest men will take the side of practical reform and endeavor to stem the tide of corruption before it is too late.

The election of this splendid ticket will eradicate corruption from the Government, establish the Democratic party in power, and redound to the general and everlasting good of the whole country.

SOME time ago, it will be remembered, Hon. Josiah Turner advertised himself as an "Anti-Ring candidate for Governor." Subsequently, it was reported that he had withdrawn from the field. We are now informed that this report is untrue, and that Mr. Turner says he intends to continue to run, in spite of the Democratic newspapers. Well, it is a matter of very little consequence to anybody but himself. But the NEWS proposes to shell him off the Independent track, "if it takes all summer."

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party of this State have begun to work in earnest. It is a thoroughly efficient body. The excellent gentlemen composing it will do their full duty in this contest.

But they must have the cordial co-operation of the party. Their hands must be held up in the patriotic work they have undertaken. Their suggestions must be carried out—their calls responded to—their appeals promptly met.

They now make their first request to the committee-men of the State. At a meeting of this Central Committee, resolutions were adopted, which call upon the County and Congressional Committees to perform certain duties therein fully set forth.

Last year requests of this nature were but partially responded to. In consequence, the Committee was crippled in its action. When the sub-committees fail to act in concert with the Central Executive Committee, the latter is in a manner paralyzed. It cannot carry out its purposes.

Let us not have a repetition of this sort of negligence. It would jeopardize our party, and make defeat possible.

The committee urge the formation of Tilden-Vance Clubs. That is all-important. Working bodies of active, patriotic men, in each county, can do wonders in this canvass: they can secure us the victory beyond all peradventure. By all means, let this wise suggestion of the committee be carried out.

With Tilden and Hendricks, and Vance and Jarvis, as our leaders, we enter the canvass with the very brightest assurances of success. We have but to do our duty, and a glorious triumph will be the certain result.

ADDITIONAL evidence of Howerton's guilt has been received. The testimony against him is now full and complete. The proof of his official malfeasance is clear as the noonday sun. Our speakers will be furnished with much of it during the campaign, though necessarily some of it will be held back for the impeachment trial by the next Legislature.

Modern Women.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalid,—pale, nervous, feeble, and back-achy, with only her and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to Women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of of internal organ resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflamation, and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of the family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

You Have no Excuse.

Have you any excuse for suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint? Is there any reason why you should go from day to day complaining with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Waterbrash, Gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, Coming up of food after eating, Low Spirits, &c., No! It is positively your own fault if you do. Go to your Druggist J. R. H. Carmer and get a bottle of Green's August Flower for 75 cents your cure is certain, but if you doubt this, get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you.

Weow.

The first election shot against Hayes is that he took the back pay. This is a picket shot. After the fourth we shall have things livelier. It will be a dull canvass if Hayes and Wheeler are not accused of highway robbery before October.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Uncle Samuel Tilden has already stood fire in a political campaign. All that could possibly be raked up against him was brought out when he ran as candidate for Governor of New York two years ago.—*New York Sun.*

[Special Correspondence to the News.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

BINGHAM HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 21.

Dear News:—Whoever comes to the Centennial really to see what is here, must make up his mind for a month of work, and if he is a conscientious sight-seer, here are three months of close application ready for him. Much bodily fatigue may be avoided by the use of the rolling chairs, which are propelled by the guards in uniform at so much per hour, through all the halls and over any portion of the grounds. The exhibition is now strictly international, and an Southerner may come here and feel that small prejudices are lost, in the midst of this great assemblage of courteous gentlemen from so many distant countries, and the collection of the proudest triumphs of man's industry and art.

Perhaps a word to some friend who designs a visit here may not be out of place. You can leave Raleigh at 10 in the morning by the Raleigh & Gaston and Seaboard & Roanoke lines, and find yourself steaming out of Portsmouth at 6.30 in one of the best appointed boats in the country. After a supper which epicures might envy, you sleep soundly with the refreshing salt water of the bay. From the landing next morning an omnibus conveys you, without charge, to the depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore R. R., and after a run of a few hours through a beautiful country, you reach Broad street depot at 11.30 a m., or 1:30, p m, as you have had a fast or a slow boat. Once there, one may either direct his way to one of the most numerous caravanseries in the vicinity of the Centennial grounds, or he may go down into the city near the centre of business. There are advantages and disadvantages in either course. But as there are many reports of extravagant rates and ill-treatment, it is but fair to say that our experience has been altogether pleasant.

At the Bingham House we have found an obliging landlord, comfortable rooms and fare well cooked and served. Especially we note the politeness of the servants and their thorough discipline. Cars direct to the Centennial grounds run by the door every three minutes, while the various places of amusement and interest are within easy access. Comfort is the rule to the exclusion of formality, and Mr. Brugh, whom the ladies recollect as the handsome clerk exerts himself to make his Southern friends feel at home. The charge here is $3.50 per day, or $3.00 if rooms are occupied for a week, or by excursion parties.

Nor are the charges at the Centennial grounds unreasonable when proper discretion is used in selecting your restaurant and giving your order. For example, a very good lunch may be had for forty five cents, consisting of a ham sandwich, a cup of coffee or iced tea, and strawberry or chocolate ice-cream to finish the repast. From that you may ascend to as ambitious a dinner as Soyer himself might prepare.

Pray excuse these impolite details. Your correspondent troubles you with them because he knows many who are in search of facts to guide them in the coming season.

Seven cents on any of the car lines will pay for transport thither. If you go in from the market street cars, after passing the turnstile, keep on down until you reach the main avenue in the great exhibition building; then to the centre, where we may rest; and with a small guide book, (the large one is a mistake; it is heavy to lug about in such a place, and we soon gave it up) you may make out your programme, and take up the various buildings leisurely, which is the only way to enjoy them.

But when once fairly within the art galleries of the memorial hall and its annex, it will probably rob the rest of their due attention. Thousands of superb works in painting, sculpture bronze, enamel, the metals, glass, tapestry and mosaic in such profusion and brilliancy as the world ever saw before are spread out before you. Queen Victoria, the Pope, Emperor William, H. M. El Rey, of Spain, and many other crowned heads have personally loaned their choicest treasures. Francis Joseph, of Austria, sends his priceless antiquities of the Etruscan, Roman and Byzantine eras; Raphael, Murillo, Velarquez, Vandyke, and the long line of the illustrious of art are here, while all the modern schools are displayed in endless profusion of illustration. One's conception of the scope of human genius expands at this sight of the grandness of man's achievements, to an extent unspeakable.

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THE BASHI-BAZOUKS.

From 18,000 to 30,000 Lives Sacrificed in Bulgaria.

LONDON, June 13.—The *Daily News* this morning publishes a letter from its Constantinople correspondent dated June 16, giving details of atrocities committed in Bulgaria during the insurrection, and which still continue, by the Bashi-Bazouks (Turkish irregular troops.) The writer says all movable property has been plundered, houses and villages burned, and old men, women and children indiscriminately slaughtered. It is estimated that the province, which heretofore yielded to the Government an annual revenue of $4,000 007, will not pay one quarter of that sum this year or for years to come. Various estimates place the number of lives sacrificed at from 18,000 to 30,000.

The correspondent names thirty-seven villages known to have been destroyed. Among the refugees the number of whom is very small there is not a girl over ten years of age. In the village of Serustitza in the district of Philippopolis, 1,500 persons are known to have been killed. This village consisted of 400 houses, and was prosperous and peaceful. Every house has been burned and all the inhabitants killed, except a few women and children, who took refuge in Philippopolis, and some women who were carried off by the Bashi-Bazouks. These cruelties have made a great impression at Constantinople. The English Ambassador has intervened with the Government to put a stop to them.

THE dead-lock in Congress was caused by the House of Representatives cutting down the Republican estimates $64,000,000.

Hayes' First Speech.

On the 22d inst. Gov. Hayes delivered the following speech at his home, in Fremont, Ohio:

Mr. Mayor, fellow-citizens, friends, neighbors and all. I need not attempt to express the emotion I feel at the reception which the people of Fremont and of this county have given me to-night. Under any circumstances an assemblage of this sort at my home to welcome me would touch me, would excite the warmest emotions of gratitude; but what gives to this distinctive character is the fact that those that are prominent in welcoming me at home I know very well in the past have not acted with me or for me, and they do not intend in the future to vote with me or for me.

It is simply that coming to my home they rejoice that Ohio, that Sandusky county, that the town of Fremont, has received at that Convention that honor, and I thank you Democratic fellow-citizens, Independents and Republicans for this spontaneous and warm and enthusiastic reception. [Cheers.] I trust that in the course of events the time will never come that you will have cause to regret what you do to-night. It is a very great responsibility that has been placed upon me to be the representative of forty millions of people; a responsibility that I know very well I am not able to perform.

I understand very well that it was not because of my ability or talents or position that I was chosen. There were accidents and contingencies which caused this result; but that which does rejoice me is that here, where I have been in my childhood, there are those which rejoice in the result.

After an allusion to his early days and subsequent life in Fremont, he continued: If defeated, I shall return to you oftener than if I go to the White House, and if I go there, I shall rejoice at the time when I shall be permitted to return to you, be a neighbor with you again. Events follow upon one another as wave follows wave upon the ocean. It is for each man to do what he can to make others happy. That is the prayer and that is the duty of life.

Let us, my friends, in every position undertake to perform this. For me, I have no reliance except that which Abraham Lincoln had when he went from his friends at Springfield, when he said to his friends: "I go to Washington to assume a responsibility greater than that which has devolved upon any one since the first President, and beg you, my friends and neighbors, to pray that I may have that divine assistance without which I cannot succeed, and with which I cannot fail." [Cheers.] In that spirit I ask you to deal with me. [Cheers.]

If it shall be the will of the people that this nomination shall be ratified all will be well. If, on the other hand, it shall be the will of the people that another shall assume these great responsibilities, let us see to it that those who oppose him give him a fair trial and also our prayers. My friends, I thank you for the interest you have taken in this respect, and that you have laid aside partisan feeling. There has been too much bitterness on such occasions in this country. Let us see to it that abuse and vituperation of the candidate that shall be named at St. Louis does not proceed from our lips. Let us on this Centennial occasion, this second century of our existence, set an example of what a free and intelligent nation can do.

In the selection of Chief Magistrate of the nation the office that is to be the first of 45,000,000 of the people, let us show all those who visit us the American people can conduct themselves through a canvass of this sort. If it shall be in the spirit in which we have met here to-night; if it shall be that justice and fairness shall be in all the discussions it will commend free institutions to the world in a way in which they have never been commended before. [Cheers.]

A Flower that Changes Its Color.

Botany is a division of natural science which treats of plants, and a study of Vegetable Physiology must be the foundation of botanical knowledge—a study only possibly by the improvements in the microscope and in organic chemistry. As plants are not scattered haphazard, over the earth, botanical geology must be studied, and, with this, plant-history. Botany may be applied to the wants of every-day life, as in Agriculture, Horticulture, or Medical Botany. Animals often exhibit a marvelous instinct selecting medical herbs, and an observation of their habits has often, even in the present time, led to most valuable discoveries. And should man, with his knowledge and appliances, fail to discover less than the brute? It is of Medical Botany we should speak, or of the Hepatine Plant, discovered in Southern Nubia, the Flower of which changes its color with every change of the atmosphere. The remarkable changes and variations of this Plant and Flower have been for years our special study, resulting in the discovery of its possession of wonderful medical properties, the existence and value of which have heretofore been entirely unknown to medical science. After much labor and scientific investigation, we have succeeded in extracting its peculiar medicinal principles, which is a specific and cure for all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Bowels; a permanent cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Spleen, Constipation, Jaundice, and all Billious Complaints. Of course we cannot send a living Flower of this Plant to all who read of Hepatine; but to all who will send their address to Merrell & Gouden, Philadelphia, Pa., with a three-cent stamp for return postage, we will send free a facsimile of the Flower, that will change its color just the same as the real Hepatine Flower. The Medicine, Merrell's Hepatine, for sale by Pescud Lee & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

Mecklenburg in Florida.

[Charlotte Observer.]

Col. R. H. M. Davidson has received the Congressional nomination in the 1st District. He is a brother of Maj. J. S. M. Davidson, of Charlotte, and is of the old Davidson family of Mecklenburg. He won his title on the battle-field and did not pick it up, *dry so.*

It speaks for itself; is what a lady said of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the other day, for a single bottle cured my child of a most dreadful cough.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bishop Gilbert Haven preached in Wilmington on the 26th inst.

Several bold thefts and robberies have been committed in Wilmington recently.

An excursion from Wilmington to Old Fort was much enjoyed by the large number of persons who composed it.

Surry *Visitor*: A gentleman by the name of Coon Hickerson, was killed a few days ago above Elkin, in Wilkes county, by his team running away with him.

Reidsville *News*: A son of Col. George Williamson, of Caswell county was the successful applicant for the scholarship allowed this district, at West Point.

Two spans of the elegant new bridge at Haw River were washed away by the freshet of last Saturday. A little boy named Sumner was drowned. His body was recovered several days after.

It is rumored that the schedule on the A. & N. C. Railroad will be changed the first of July, and the one used last summer will be restored to arrive at Morehead City about 7 o'clock p. m.

Charlotte *Observer*: The store of Mr. J. K. P. Neathery, on Tryon street, between Eighth and Ninth, was broken into, Sunday morning, between 12 o'clock and 4, and robbed of between $100 and $150 worth of goods.

Wilmington *Journal*: The total State and county tax of Pender was *fourteen hundred and seventy-two dollars less* in 1876 than in 1875, and *four thousand dollars* less in 1876 than in 1874. Comment on this statement is scarcely necessary.

Charlotte *Observer*: To give some idea of the importance of the post-office in this city, between $18,000 and $20,000 have passed through it since Mr. Frazier has been acting post master. Mr. Jenkins will take charge of the post-office about the 1st. prox. Up to this time, he has received no official notification of his confirmation.

Statesville *Landmark*: A man was on the strert Friday looking for early corn to replant his entire crop. His farm is on the Catawba river, in this county, and was almost completely submerged by the water. It stood fifteen feet in one of his corn fields. The river was two feet higher than the highest water mark, and it is impossible to estimate the damage along the entire course of the river.

"The 'Rebels' Did it All."

[From the Nation.]

Many comic things occur at a nominating convention, but probably nothing so comic occured at Cincinnati as the uproarious applause which greeted Senator Logan's announcement that the late exposures of corruption at Washington were the commencement of a "revolution" by the ex-rebels, consisting in "the assassination of the private character of every leading Republican in the land." We noticed that Mr Blaine was disposed to take the same view of the matter in his defense in the House of Representatives, and seemed to maintain that the presence of "two rebel Generals" on the Sub-Committee had some mysterious connection with the existence of his own letters to Mr. Fisher and with his operations in Little Rock and Fort Smith and Northern Pacific stock and bonds. Now, all this may be most excellent fooling, but it is still fooling. The people of the United States may be occasionally simple-minded, but they are not idiots, and it would take an enormous amount of eloquence to persuade them that it was the "rebels" who got Mr. Blaine into his railroad operations, or Mr. Belknap into his post-trader business, or Mr. Robeson into his Cattell relations, or Babcock into his whisky dealings or safe-burglaries, or got up the Sanborn business, or put McDonald in office, or hired Jayne. The "rebels" must laugh consumedly when they hear that they are at the bottom of the various "investments" of our leading statesmen.

Washington Knocked Down.

[From July Scribner.]

In 1754 Washington, then in command of the Virginia Rangers at Alexandria, awaiting the arrival of General Braddock's troops supported Mr. Fairfax in an election contest for the House of Burgesses, against Mr. afterward Colonel, William Payne of the Continental Army. This seems to have been one of those rare occasions when Washington's hot blood got the better of his peerless judgment. Fierce words passed between the two gentlemen, in the Market Square of Alexandria, ending by an outburst of rage from Payne, in which he felled Washington to the earth. The Rangers rushed from their barracks and surrounded Payne, but Washington with calm dignity, dispersed them. A duel seemed inevitable. On the following day, however Washington sent for Payne, and extending his hand, said, with a gentle courtesy, that touched the other to the heart: "Mr. Payne to err is human. I was wrong yesterday but if you have had sufficient satisfaction, let us be friends." Until the day of his death Colonel Payne retained for Washington a devoted and unbroken regard.

A Stubborn Suicide.

LONDON COURT CIRCULAR June 10.—They are not very lively people in Suffolk, but it appears that when one of the natives contemplates suicide the resolution is carried out in a very thorough manner. I read that at a small village the other day a tradesman's wife got up in the night and having proceeded some distance from her house, placed half a pound of gun powder in a circle around her and set fire to it, but it did not injure her. She then proceeded to her shop, obtained a pound canister of gun-powder, placed it in a bucket, and held her head over it and set fire to it. The result was that the outhouse was blown to pieces, and the woman frightfully burned about the face. She next procured a shoemaker's knife and stabbed herself in the throat. Strange to say this energetic female is still living; but as she is under medical care she need not give up all hopes of extinction, for the doctor will probably finish the work for her which she seems to have commenced so vigorously.

For the Daily and Weekly News.

Warrenton and its Railroad.

The writer was a few days ago in that lovely village Warrenton, and next to Asheville, 'tis the most beautiful town in the State. Here we found our old friend and former townsman R. Kingsland, who has done a good thing for Warrenton. He (and to him alone belongs the credit) has succeeded in getting a railroad through from the depot on the R. & G. R. R., at Warren Plains, to the town. The road will be finished, equipped and in running order by the 1st of next November. Very wisely the stockholders have elected Mr. Kingsland as President. His plans are, as we learned from a short talk with him, (and all who know Kingsland knows he will carry them through,) to continue the road in the next two years to Williamston and on to the sound—passing by and through those famous springs, *ante bellum*, Smoco and Jones, to Louisburg, and on through to the sound. We hope again to see Shocco the resort of the health-seeking of this and other States, for there is no better water to be found in the United States.

This short note would be very incomplete without paying the merited praise to Mrs. Norwood's hotel, that 'tis the best place next to home in North Carolina. N.

Mass Meeting at Bay River, N. C.

BAY RIVER, N. C., June 26, 1876.

Editors News:—Enclosed you will find $——, for which please send the Weekly NEWS to the following fifteen subscribers: * * *

I will complete a club of twenty next week. My object in sending these names before I complete the club is to give them the full benefit of your campaign rates. I think I shall be able to send you twenty-five next week, as we are to have a grand mass-meeting on the Fourth of July, and I shall then have an opportunity of seeing many of our citizens. Col. Keenan, Maj. Englehard, Hon. C. C. Clark, and Hon. J. E. Shepherd will address our meeting. The NEWS is very popular here.

I send a receipt, such as I would like to have, in order to save you trouble. Please sign and return.

Yours truly,
J. W. BRYAN.

The Bingham School.

Mr. Editor:—We enclose a list of the distinguished of the Bingham School for the one hundred and sixty fourth session, and are glad to see so many of our young friends among the distinguished, and hope that "in the world's broad field of battle," that the intellectual fires may grow brighter, and until they occupy a standing in the public affairs of life commensurate with their standing in school. We are happy to note the fact, that while other schools in the State have fallen off to a greater or less extent, on account of "the hardness of the times," the Bingham School maintains its ancient renown. Its catalogue has 104 names upon it, eleven States being represented, Vermont and Kansas among them. We do this with no intention to puff the school, for it needs nothing of that kind, but to let the public know how handsomely these young men have acquitted themselves, and to arouse the ambition of our young people.

The following are entitled to the first distinction *in all the studies pursued*:

Senior Class—J. E. Scott, J. A. Tate.

Sophomore Class—H. McD. Robinson.

Freshman Class—J. H. Branch, E. K. Proctor, Jr., J. W. Bulla, R. W. Scott, A. W. McAllister, B. Shemwell, S. Neal, H. A. Tillitt, and C. F. Pool.

The following received no demerits:

Cadet Officers—Capt. W. M. Bullock, Adj. W. H. Darden, Lieut. J. A. Melver, Lieut. J. S. Bell, Lieut. V. C. B. Means, 1st Serg't W. L. Hill, Serg't F. A. Worth, Serg't E. G. Caldwell, and Serg't G. M. Ragsdale.

Privates—Cadets R. A. Berry, C. J. Best, J. W. Bulla, F. Dancy, J. Elliot, M. F. Fox, R. B. Lynch, A. C. McAlister, W. McClees, J. Moore, J. E. Scott, R. W. Scott, J. H. Hill, J. A. Tate, W. W. Holland, H. A. Tillitt, W. A. Johnston, R. B. Willis, T. B. Lenoir, C. M. Wilson, T. T. Long, W. G. Wilson.

The following have not been involved on the morning report or otherwise reported during the session:

Cadet Officers—Captain W. M. Bullock, Adjutant W. H. Darden, Sergeant W. L. Hill.

Privates—Cadets J. Elliot, J. E. J. H. Hill, W. A. Johnston, R. W. Scott; T. B. Lenoir, J. A. Tate.

The following members of the Senior Class have received do demerits during their entire course:

Cadets Capt. W. M. Bullock, Adj. W. H. Darden, R. B. Willis, J. E. Scott, J. A. Tate.

ORANGE.

The Vote of the Southern States at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The Southern States on the first ballot voted: Arkansas, Tilden 12; Alabama, Tilden 13; Hendricks 5; Hancock 2; Georgia, Tilden 5; Hancock 1; Bayard 16; Virginia, Tilden 17; Hendricks 1; Bayard 4; West Virginia, Allen 10; Texas, Tilden 10 1-2; Hendricks 2 1-2; Hancock 2; Bayard 1; South Carolina, Tilden 14; Missouri, Tilden 2; Hendricks 7; Allen 2; Broadhead 19; Tennessee, Hendricks 24; Mississippi, Tilden 16; Louisiana, Tilden 9; Hancock 5; Bayard 2; Maryland, Tilden 11; Hendricks 3; Hancock 2; Florida, Tilden 8; North Carolina, Tilden 9; Hendricks 4; Hancock 5; Bayard 2; Kentucky, Tilden 24. On the second ballot, North Carolina changed, Tilden 19; Hancock 1; Missouri changed, Tilden 19; Hendricks 1. Other States voted: Texas, Tilden 16; Louisiana, Tilden 16; Maryland, Tilden 14; Hendricks 6; Georgia, Tilden 15; Bayard 5. The remaining Southern States voted as upon first ballot.

Mrs. Jones, how is your health this morning? Thank you, madam, much improved. I bought a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup last night, and after the first dose my cough was checked. I slept well, and have not coughed once this morning.

[illegible]LY NEWS,

WEDNESDAY.......................... JULY 5, 1876.

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

PUBLISHED

IN THE NEWS BUILDING,

No. 5, Martin Street.

TERMS:

ADVERTISING RATES.—Per square (ten lines, Nonpareil) first insertion $1.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.00. Contracts for advertisements of any space or time can be made at the NEWS counting-rooms.

CONTRACTORS will positively not be allowed to exceed their space, or advertise other than their legitimate business, except by paying specially for the same.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—Daily, one year, $5.00; six months, $3.00; three months, $2.00. Weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 75 cents. Invariably in advance.

CIRCULATION.

THE DAILY NEWS has the largest daily circulation in the State, and over double the circulation of any other daily in Raleigh.

The combined circulation of the Daily and Weekly NEWS is nearly 5,000, and reaches more readers than any other paper in North Carolina.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *All Communications should be addressed, simply*

THE NEWS, Raleigh, N. C.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA.

FOR GOVERNOR:

ZEBULON B. VANCE,

OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:

THOMAS J. JARVIS,

OF PITT.

FOR PUBLIC TREASURER:

J. M. WORTH,

OF RANDOLPH.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:

JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,

OF NEW HANOVER.

FOR PUBLIC AUDITOR:

SAMUEL L. LOVE,

OF HAYWOOD.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:

THOMAS S. KENAN,

OF WILSON.

FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

J. C. SCARBOROUGH,

OF JOHNSTON.

ELECTORS AT LARGE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE,

OF WAKE.

JAMES MADISON LEACH,

OF DAVIDSON.

FOR CONGRESS—3D DISTRICT:

ALFRED M. WADDELL,

OF NEW HANOVER.

FOR CONGRESS—4TH DISTRICT:

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,

OF FRANKLIN.

FOR CONGRESS—6TH DISTRICT:

COL. WALTER L. STEELE,

OF RICHMOND.

FOR CONGRESS—5TH DISTRICT:

GEN. A. M. SCALES,

OF ROCKINGHAM.

FOR CONGRESS—7TH DISTRICT:

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,

OF IREDELL.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

2nd District—JOHN F. WOOTEN,
3rd District—JOHN D. STANFORD,
4th District—FAB. H. BUSBEE,
5th District—F. C. ROBBINS,
6th District—R. P. WARING.

ADAM CLARKE once said, that despotism and tyranny are the most direct curses which insulted justice can well inflict upon a sinful nation. The South under eleven years of Republican rule has felt the full force of this truth. There is no wiser saying than this, "When the wicked rule the people mourn."

THE rumor that Judge Settle declares, in advance of the coming Republican Convention of North Carolina, that he will not serve upon the ticket with the present Secretary of State, we fear will place that gentleman in an awkward position in his party. If his sense of public virtue forbids his going on the ticket with Howerton, will it not also oblige him to decline service with Major William A. Smith? With Howerton crowding him on one side and Smith on the other, we apprehend his Honor finds himself "between the devil and the deep sea"—of corruption.

IT is now definitely settled that Col. Lot W. Humphrey has gone square over to the Republican party. The places in the Democratic fold that once knew him shall know him no more forever. Those places were not soft enough for him. Nobody will be surprised to hear of his open defection from our party. When he became a railroad President under a Republican administration, he was checked and transferred like a piece of baggage from one side to the other. No one will regret his departure from our ranks, though we are sorry to see any citizen of this State signalizing his entrance upon the second century of American independence by joining the enemies of constitutional government.

A DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The great satisfaction which our State ticket gives throughout North Carolina, is undoubtedly a source of strength. But it may become a cause of weakness.

Its universal acceptability has a tendency to inspire our people with a spirit of over confidence; to make them too dependent upon the leaders, and too negligent of other means of victory. They may therefore pay too little attention to the nomination of county candidates, and the organization of townships and counties.

This tendency must be counteracted. It is essential to have an able commander-in-chief, and skilful corps, division, brigade and regimental commanders; but no army can be efficiently mobilized without good company officers. The same thing is true of political parties.

The thorough organization of counties and proper selection of county candidates is an absolute necessity. To this necessity we desire to call the special attention of our people. For this one time, let the Democratic-Conservative voters of the several counties DEMAND the services of their best men, and take no refusal. We say *this one time*, for if we succeed now, it will be plain sailing in the future; and all will be well for the old North State.

In a crisis like this, the personal affairs which can over-ride the duty that every citizen owes his State, must be very grave and very momentous indeed. No patriotic man will hesitate to submit to any ordinary sacrifice which his fellow-countrymen call upon him to make. And on the other hand the people of no single county have the right to reject or fail to enlist the services of any man whose candidacy would benefit the entire party. Wisdom and patriotism must lock arms in this contest.

We sincerely trust that the importance of this matter will receive the immediate active attention of our people. Its proper appreciation and general and cheerful fulfilment will insure a victory in November, of the most decisive and beneficial character. We cannot too strongly or too frequently urge the importance of this subject. We are firmly convinced that more depends upon the candidacy of able, honest, popular men for the Legislature and the county officers, than upon the popularity of the State ticket.

We, therefore, urge upon Democrats the imperative duty of nominating the very best and strongest candidates, and of effecting a thorough organization of the various counties and townships. Let personal prejudices, local jealousies and sectional discords be buried out of sight; and let all minor questions be subordinated to the grand, paramount one of wresting our State from Radical hands; and we may go forward to the battle in November with the positive assurance of winning the day, and redeeming our common country from Republican misrule, extravagance, and thievery.

OUR NATIONAL TICKET--HOW IT IS RECEIVED.

The Republical National ticket fell flat upon the country. There was little rejoicing over it, in any part of the nation. A compromise combination, made at the sacrifice of the great leaders of the party—it was received coldly, half regretfully.

In striking contrast to this is the reception of the news of the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks. It is greeted with expressions of enthusiasm from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate. In New England, in the Middle States, in the West, in the South—everywhere there is a grand hurrahing over it.

It is recognized that "the hour and the man have at last met." And it is felt that success will be inevitable, since the Democracy have chosen "the right man to fill the right place." Illuminations, street meetings, the parade of processions, the playing of bands of music, the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, give expression to the feelings of joy which fill the breasts of Democrats in all parts of the country.

Congratulations are pouring into the mansion of the Reform Governor of New York and the Chief Executive chamber of the State of Indiana. The Governor of New Jersey pledges the electoral vote of his State to Tilden. The Democrats of San Francisco will hold a grand ratification meeting. The Germans of the State of Connecticut promise him that State. And from every section he is receiving the most cordial congratulations. No Democratic nomination since the war has been hailed with such unbounded delight.

And what is the secret of it all? Democrats feel that our success under such splendid leadership is sure. In the public mind Tilden and Victory are blended in one. He is the embodiment of the reform movement, and we all feel that that movement is bound to win. It cannot be checked. It must sweep the country. Thus, we go into the contest inspired with a confidence which in itself is a bright presage of victory. If we will but sustain the enthusiasm of this hour with earnest, unflagging, determined work from now until November, the States will, in the language of Gen. McClernand, "rise with all their vast population like the woods and the winds that followed the fleeing Orpheus," and follow Tilden and Hendricks to victory.

SUNSET COX says of Thomas A Hendricks, "No man could bear our banner with a whiter or purer record."

NORTH CAROLINA AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Legislature of 1874-75 were begged, entreated, implored to appropriate a sum of money to enable North Carolina to make an exhibit at the Centennial. They refused to give a cent. The motives of the General Assembly were good; they recognized the fact that the State is heavily in debt, and that we had better pay our debts before spending money for show; and, besides the idea of joining in the National Celebration did not take very well at that time, anyhow, with many of the members, North Carolinians of such shade of opinion not being alone, but having company in several Northern States.

The wisdom of the legislature we will not question. But we think as things have turned out, it is to be regretted that something was not done to place North Carolina before the world in her true light.

What a magnificent show the specimens of our mineral wealth alone would have made! It would have dazzled the eyes of the gazers; revealed the hidden riches of our State; and attracted thousands to our fields, and mines, and marble-beds, and coal-pits. We could have shown gold as bright as the gold of Ophir; marble like that which is dug from the beds of Carrara; and coal as good as ever came from the island mines of Newport.

We had a thousand other things to exhibit, which would have been of real benefit to the State, had they been carried to the Centennial.

As it is, we hear of nothing on exhibition there from North Carolina, except a horned negro and a five-legged calf. That, heaven knows, is bad enough; but when we are further informed that these specimens of our grand and noble old Commonwealth are not allowed to go into the grounds, our misery is complete. That five-legged animal—that horned African—either, is a spectacle that must make North Carolinians weep. It is woful. "If you have tears to shed prepare to shed them now."

But we are inspired with hope that the reputation of our State will be in part redeemed by the presence of the Fayetteville Light Infantry, accompanied by the Governor. They may be able to wipe away the stain that the bovine anomaly and the monstrosity from the woods of Warren, have brought upon North Carolina's fair fame.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Hostilities between Servia and Turkey have actually begun. Servia has declared independence of the Sultan. The old Turkish flag on the fortress of Belgrade, the capital of Servia, has been torn down. And the army has gone to the frontier. And the firing has begun—"a few stray shots" was the first announcement by the telegraph.

Servia is one of the Northern provinces of the Ottoman Empire, lying in the valley of the Danube, between Bosnia and Bulgaria, and next to the Southern part of Austria.

This principality has been subject to the power of Turkey for four centuries. It was conquered in the fifteenth century, soon after the brilliant Mahomet II planted the crescent upon Saint Sophia, and converted Constantinople, then the metropolis and bulwark of Christendom, into the capital of the Ottoman Empire. During those four long years of Mahometan sway, the Servians have been true to their ideas of race and religion. They have been faithful to the cross, although paying tribute to the crescent. This war of ideas has kept them ever alienated in sentiment from the Turks.

Now the Servians strike against this Mohamedan thraldom, which has for ages been as distasteful as oppressive and cruel. They fight for independence, for religious and civil liberty, for God and their country; and they force the young Sultan to draw the sword of Osman for perhaps the last battle of the Turkish power in Europe. In this struggle, they cannot fail to enlist the sympathies of the whole christian world, and, if need be, their actual support; for all christendom would rejoice to see the downfall of the Mohamedan power, with all its degraded and degrading influences, and to witness the restoration of the cross to the dome of Saint Sophia.

THE Secretary of the Navy has ordered the Portsmouth Navy-yard to be closed. This is the result of the Naval Appropriation Bill hanging fire in Congress. The Navy can rest awhile. Repairing can be dispensed with until Tilden and Hendricks come in. It is much more important to stop the leaks in the ship of State than to spend money tinkering on the old hulls which constitute the American Navy.

THE resignation of Col. S. D. Pool, Superintendent of Public Instruction, took effect yesterday. He has yielded to the voice of his party, and voluntarily surrendered his position. This is a bright example to Government officials. When one gives way to temptation, and does a thing that the people who elected him condemn him for, it is his sacred duty to quit. We commend this novel precedent to the Republican party, although we are aware that if all dishonest Radical office-holders would do as this Democrat has done, Grant's civil list of 94 119 men would dwindle in the twinkling of an eye to less than a corporal's guard.

THE bill prohibiting the transmission of obscene literature through the mails has passed Congress. That's a heavy lick against some of the Radical newspapers.

OUR DELEGATION AT ST. LOUIS

North Carolina wisely divided her honors on the first ballot at St. Louis. She gave Tilden 9, Hancock 5; Hendricks 4, and Bayard 2. The Bayard vote was complimentary, as no one seriously entertained the opinion that he could be elected. Hendricks was the favorite in North Carolina up to three months ago, when the tide began to turn towards the Reform Governor of New York. Hancock was the choice of those who believed that military glory was the thing of all others to arouse Democratic enthusiasm.

But Tilden was supported because of his magnificent record as a Reformer; his uncompromising, fearless, aggressive honesty; his spotless integrity, and his unrivalled capabilities of winning in the fight.

On the second ballot North Carolina gave him 19 votes, all save one. Who that one was we have as yet been unable to learn.

The people will be pleased with the doings of our delegates. They acted with discretion throughout, and maintained North Carolina's well-deserved reputation for becoming modesty.

In the selection of Senator Ransom to escort the President to the Chair, and his appointment on the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party honors were conferred upon the State, which will be duly appreciated. General Clingman was one of the Committee on Resolutions; and he must share the praise which belongs to the men who drew up the admirable platform of principles.

THE Fort Moultrie celebration at Charleston on the 28th was a grand success. The chief feature of the occasion was the re-union of the Boston and New York visiting military with the volunteer organizations of Charleston, Columbia and Savannah—a military display excluding in brilliancy anything of the kind in the South since the war. The battle of Fort Moultrie June 28, 1776, was a natural sequence of the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. Sir Henry Clinton, the student of history will remember, was directed to make his first descent on the coast of North Carolina, and thence to proceed as his own choice might direct, to Virginia or South Carolina. The battle of Moore's Creek Bridge disconcerted this plan of campaign, so far as North Carolina was concerned, and caused the British commanded to move southward and make the city of Charleston the base of his operations for the reduction of the Southern provinces. The battle of Fort Moultrie was the result.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPEMDENCE--A FEW REFLECTIONS.

The signers of the Declaration of Independenbe thought that "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind," required that they should declare the causes which impelled them to the separation from England. Does not "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind" require of the American people to-day, that they should administer the government founded by those "immortal forefathers" with some show of honesty? And is it paying a proper regard for the opinions of outsiders for us to tolerate thieves and plunderers in office?

Among the inalienable rights with which the Creator endowed us, is that of "the pursuit of happiness." That is one principle which the Democratic Congress has repeatedly violated of late. Babcock, Belknap, Blaine and other bad B's, were pursuing the almighty dollar with a zest that indicated the most decided enjoyment. The Democrats interfered with their pursuits, in so serious a manner, that we fear the happiness of those distinguished gentlemen is destroyed forever.

The South can say to Grant, the chief of the Republican party, as the King of Great Britain did to the American colonies that "he has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of new officers (bung-starters, &c.,) to harrass our people and eat out their substance;" and "he has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power."

He has been guilty of "suspending our legislatures." The work of Sheridan in New Orleans was quite as despotic as anything that King George ever did. Indeed the British Sovereign was an angel of goodness compared to such beastly tyrants as Grant and his "Little Phil."

Our forefathers pledged their fortunes and their "sacred honor," as well as their lives. The leaders of the party in power might, on a pinch, pledge their fortunes for the maintenance of the principles of liberty and and right. Hayes could put in some of the back pay he grabbed; Wheeler could pledge a Pacific railway bond or two, perhaps; Blaine could go Wheeler one, and see him better on that; Belknap could deliver a part of his post-tradership funds; Babcock could contribute crooked whiskey to the cause; and all the rest could levy on their fortunes—but, they could do nothing more. The thing that is called "sacred honor" does not exist among Republican leaders. And when, to-day, that closing word of of the immortal declaration is read, almost every Republican should hang his head with shame, or cover it as Haman did when his wickedness was exposed; for if there is one thing that distinguishes the American Government now more than another, it is the dishonor with which Grant's administration has crowned it in the sight of all the nations of the earth.

OUR TICKET.

Brief Extracts from Editorial Comments Upon the Nominations.

While it is well known that this was not our first choice, it is equally well known that we regard Mr. Tilden a very formidable candidate to head our ticket. As a man of intellect, a leader in reform, a statesman of broad conservative views and a lawyer, Mr. Tilden's reputation is eminent throughout the country.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

We feel that with Tilden we can win; and confidence in one's self is more than half the battle. With almost any other man we should have entered upon the canvass beset by a thousand doubts and fears, but all these may now be dmi ssed.—*Richmond Whig.*

OUR GREAT TICKET.

Wisdom, patriotism, and sound discretion prevailed at St. Louis, and the result is that we have the strongest ticket the party could furnish from the whole list of its most distinguished leaders.—*The State.*

THE CHAMPION OF REFORM.

Tilden is the Wellington of the coming Waterloo. The champion of reform is the champion of the Democratic party.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

TILDEN THE MAN.

While we preferred Bayard as a matter of sentiment or Hancock because of our belief in his availability we are prepared to support the Great Reformer with entire cordiality.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL HONESTY.

One of whom the party may be proud, and for whom every Democrat, Conservative, Liberal Republican, and honest man can conscientiously vote. A man personally and politically honest, pure and incorruptible; a man whose ability as a lawyer and a statesman has never been controverted.—*Lynchburg News.*

THE CHANCES DOUBTFUL.

Governor Tilden's nomination is not equivalent to an election, for this presidential election is to be one of the most vigorous and most closely-contested that has ever taken place in the history of the country. The result is so doubtful that the canvass will have all the interest of a game in which the skill of the players keeps the judgment of the spectators in suspense. The chances are so doubtful that public expectation will be kept on the *qui vive* throughout. It is safe to say that we are entering on one of the most interesting, vigorously-contested and doubtful presidential contests that has ever taken place since the organization of the Government.—*New York Herald.*

THE WORK AT ST. LOUIS.

The Democratic Convention has fought bitterly but briefly, and after filling all the St. Louis bar-rooms with riot for two or three days has placed an admirable candidate upon a bad platform, and has now paused for breath. It was wise to nominate for the presidency its very strongest man. With a new and rising statesman like Governor Hayes its case would have been hopeless.—*New York Tribune.*

FOR THE COUNTRY'S INTEREST.

We care not for party, but in the interest of the country this opens a way for escape from evils and dangers which threaten the republic. The nomination cannot fail to excite in every part of the country the most hearty and hopeful enthusiasm. We admit no doubt of its success.—*New York Sun.*

SYMBOL OF REFORM.

Cincinnati gave the nation a candidate without a purpose, on a platform, without a meaning. St. Louis responds with a candidate whose name is the symbol of reform, upon a platform which means a peaceful revolution in the conduct of the Government.—*New York World.*

CLOSE UP THE RANKS.

There will be division all along the centre [of the country] for the party in its wisdom has virtually abandoned these States. We prefer Tilden to Hayes, and shall advise the Democratic organizations to stand by the nominees. The election of Tilden would signalize the triumph of certain Democratic principles. We shall feel it our duty to counsel harmony for the organization of the Democratic party. It must be preserved. There is nothing for the Democratic party to do but to close ranks and move forward.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

REPUBLICAN SATISFACTION.

Whoever may be dissatisfied with the choice of Tilden the Republicans have no cause to find fault with it. The nomination means that Democrats have abandoned in advance all hope of carrying the October States, and place their reliance on the solid South, with the addition of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and the Pacific States.—*New York Times* (*Republican*).

HOPE FOR THE BEST.

We shall follow the Democratic flag with the Democratic platform and the Democratic nomination. Others may follow the man, the organization, and the machine. It is not a good sign in our eyes when Republicans rejoice over and contribute to make a Democratic nomination. We shall hope for the best and work for the best, not permitting disappointment to move us one hair's breadth in the discharge of a great public duty.—*New York Express.*

THE MAN OF ALL MEN.

In selecting Mr. Tilden the Convention chose the man of all men who embodies the spirit and the sentiment of the time. He is the personification of reform in the government—national, State, and municipal.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

THE DEMAND FOR REFORM EMPHASIZED.

The nomination of Mr. Tilden emphasizes the demand for reform, for he has proved himself to be a reformer of the most uncompromising kind.—*Baltimore Sun.*

CHEEK.

If to the Republicans had been committed the task of deciding upon the individual who could be most easily beaten at the polls in November Mr. Tilden would have stood high upon the rolls.—*Baltimore American* (*Republican*).

LOOKING FOR A SPLIT.

Tilden can, with difficulty, carry his own State, and it is certain that he cannot carry Ohio nor Indiana. When the nomination for Vice-President is made it will be more apparent whether there will be a split in the party or not [on the money question].—*Washington Chronicle* (*Republican*).

The *Staats Zeitung*, the great New York German paper, approves the nomination.

The NEWS Job Office is unsurpassed for good work, promptness and low figures.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WHOLESALE CASH PRICES.

Corrected by PARKER & AVERA.

RALEIGH, July 3, 1876.

COTTON.

Cotton quiet. Receipts light.

Middlings,	10¾	Cts
Low Middlings,	10¼	"
Clean Stained,	9½	"
Deep "	8½	"
Inferior,	7½	"

General Market.

COTTON TIES, 6¾ cents.
FLOUR, North Carolina $6.00a$6.25.
CORN, 75a80c.
CORN MEAL, 80@90c.
BACON, N. C. hog round, 11a15.
" " hams 16½a17.
Bulk Meats, Clear Rib Sides, 13@13¼
" Shoulders, 11 cts.
LARD, North Carolina, 16¼.
" Western tierces, 16½.
" kegs, 17.
COFFEE, Prime Rio, 22a23.
" Good, 21a22.
" Common, 20¼.
SYRUP, S. H. 30.
MOLASSES, Cuba, 45.
SALT, Marshal's, $2.25.
" Evans', $2.15.
NAILS, on basis for 10s, $3.65.
SUGAR, A. 12
" Extra C, 11.
" Yellow C, 9¼@10.
LEATHER, Red Sole, 27
" Oaktanned, 40.
HIDES, green, 5½.
" dry, 10@11.
TALLOW, 7.
POTATOES, sweet, 75a80 cts. per bushel.
" Irish, $1.00a$1 50.
OATS, shelled, 65.
" sheaf, from wagon, 1 25 cts.
baled, $1.00.
FODDER, baled, new $1.25.
HAY, N. C, baled, good, 90a$1.00.
EGGS, per dozen, 15 cts.
BUTTER, N. C., 35a40.
BEESWAX, 25.
RAGS, 2½.
" picked, 3 cents.
BEEF, on foot, 8c.
" dressed prime, 10c.
HEAVY COPPER, per pound, 16c
LIGHT " " 12
BRASS, per pound, 8 to 10c.
PEWTER, per pound, 7 to 10cts.
LEAD, per pound, 3½c.
OLD IRON, per 100 pounds, 60c.
SHEEP SKINS, per piece, 30a40c.
WOOL—washed, per pound, 30a35c.
unwashed 20 to 25c.
old. 75cents; burry, 20 cts.

Durham Tobacco Market.

Quotations Corrected by H. A. REAMS. Proprietor of Durham Warehouse:

Lugs.	
Dark	$ 5 00 to 5 50
Red	6 00 to 7 00
Bright Lugs.	
Common new	7 00 to 8 00
Medium	8 00 to 10 00
Good	12 00 to 14 00
Fancy	16 00 to 20 00
Red Leaf.	
Common dark	6 00 to 7 00
Good	7 50 to 8 50
Fine	9 00 to 11 00
Bright Wrappers.	
Common	12 to 15 00
Medium	18 to 27 00
Fine	40 to 50 00
Extra	60 to 75 00

Weather dry, not much on the market. Demand good for Fine Wrappers and Fancy Smokers. Supply not equal to the demand. Prices on good brights firm.

Henderson Tobacco Market.

Reported by J. S. MEADOWS & CO.

Lugs.	
Common	$ 4 00 to 4 50
Good	5 00 to 6 50
Leaf.	
Common	6 00 to 7 50
Good	9 00 to 10 00
Fine	10 00 to 12 00
Lugs Bright.	
Common	7 00 to 9 00
Good	10 00 to 15 00
Fine	20 00 to 25 00
Fancy	20 00 to 25 00
Bright Wrappers.	
Common	15 00 to 25 00
Good	25 00 to 40 00
Fine	50 00 to 75 00
Extra	85 00 to 125 00

Market very active for all grades of tobacco, especially for bright wrappers and smokers.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 3—Cotton quiet; consolidated net receipts 1163; exports to Great Britain.

Futures quiet: July 11 3/4a12 25-32; August 11 3/4a11 29 32; Sept. 11 27 32a11¾, October 11 5/8a11 11-16; Nov. 11 17-32a11 19 32. Wheat; good demand; Corn firm with fair export; home trade demand 19½; 60 for graded mixed. Coffee, Rio quiet and very firm. Lard quiet. Pork firm. Rosin quiet. Turpentine quiet. Money easy at 3½a4 per cent. Sterling steady 8½. Gold firm at 12a12⅛. Governments dull and strong; new fives at 17⅝. States bonds quiet.

Foreign Markets.

PARIS, July 3.—Rentes 101

LONDON, July 3.—Consols 93 13 16. Erie, 13¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 3—noon—Cotton flat irregular; mid. uplands 6; mid. Orleans 6 1-6; sales 1,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 b[illegible]

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Flour quiet heavy. Wheat firmer and higher; Penn red $1.35; Maryland red good to choice 1.30. Corn steady; western weak and lower; southern white 56a57; yellow 55a56.

Cotton Markets.

BALTIMORE, July 3—Cotton dull—middlings 11½. Sales 300 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 3.—Cotton quiet—middlings 11. Sales 10 bales.

NORFOLK, July 3.—cotton quiet; middlings 11.

OLD NORTH STATE

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Insurance Company,

OF

WARRENTON, - - - - - N. C.

This Company has closed its third year in a condition of GREAT PROSPERITY, and entered upon its fourth year under the MOST PROMISING AUSPICES.

It deserves the liberal patronage which it is receiving, because

It is a Home Institution.
It has ample Capital and Reserve.
It pays its losses promptly.

ASSETS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 8,421
Cash in hands of Agents	4,984 00
Stock Notes	45,670 00
Real Estate Mortgages	58,908 80
Loaned on Collaterals	7,647 68
Due for premiums	3,72[illegible] 63
Interest due and accrued	944 53
	$130 297 19

LIABILITIES:

All liabilities including full re-insurance Reserved	$18,480 81
Surplus	111,816 38
	$130,297 19

WM. S. DAVIS, President.
B. F. LONG, Secretary.
my 13-deod&wtf

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOS. T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. ap 16-D&W6m

Dr. Greene's Fit Cure has no equal as a nerve tonic, and is equally beneficial in nervous prostration, nervous wakefulness, and in the severe attacks of Epilepsy, or "Falling Fits" it stops the attacks from the first days' use.

PROOF.

ATHENS, TENN, July 11, 1876.

Drs. Greene, Lindley, & Bentley:

I sold the first lot of Fit Cure all to one man, and it has produced most wonderful results. The patient has been entirely free from all symptoms of Fits since beginning the medicine. He had tried every remedy he could hear of, and every physician in reach, without any benefit. Please send me another lot.

Yours truly,
JOHN E. GIBSON,
Druggist.

A merchant down town sells more of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup than all other medicines together. It surely must be the best remedy for a cough.

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Founders and Machinists,

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now in use, gives perfect satisfaction; we guarantee them superior to any other vertical Engine sold in the State, and superior to ANY Engine, either vertical or horizontal, sold at the same price. All our Engines give more than rated power. They are made very strong and durable, and so simple that any boy of ordinary intelligence can learn to run them with safety in a few hours. We claim for them

MORE PERFECT SAFETY, GREATER DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY and ECONOMY

than any Engine of the same price. Parties who think of buying engines for Cotton Gins or Presses, Corn or Saw Mills, &c., should correspond with us before purchasing elsewhere. Full price lists with all particulars, sent on application.

OUR CAROLINA GIN.

Iron Frame, has given the very best satisfaction wherever used. We have now on hand several small wooden-frame Gins, which we will sell very cheap for CASH.

Our Power Cotton Press

is now, owing to improvements recently put in, the very best offered to planters of this State. It can be managed with one-half the labor required by any hand-power Press.

THE SEFFELL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL

is unsurpassed for strength, compactness and economy of power. Over fifty in use in the State, and all giving universal satisfaction.

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Raleigh, N. C.

June 2 tf

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ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL,

NEWTON, N. C.

The twenty-second session (16 weeks) will begin the 17th of July. The school has good Buildings, Libraries, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus and Surveying Instruments. The location is healthful and expenses moderate. The teachers are experienced and the instruction is thorough.

REV. J. C. CLAPP, A. B., } Princip'ls.
" J. A. FOIL, A. B., }

July 4-w5t

THE SUN FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The events of the Presidential campaign will be so faithfully and fully illustrated in the New York Sun as to commend it to candid men of all parties! We will send the weekly Edition (eight pages) postpaid, from now till after election for 50 cts., the Sunday Edition, same size, at the same price; or the Daily, four pages for $3.00.

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50 VISITING CARDS, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 200 styles. Agents wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO, Brockton, Mass.

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Address, J. J. STEWART,
Editor and Proprietor,
Salisbury, North Carolina.

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THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF THE—

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

March 31st, 1876.

INCOME.

Policy Premiums	$ 52,405 83
Interest and other sources	3,542 09
Total Income	$ [illegible],947 92

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

General Expenses, Medical Fees, Printing and Advertising, Fees, Commissions, Re-insurance and Salaries	$ 27,231 15

DISBURSEMENTS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

Paid Death Claims	$ 3,000 00
Cash Surrender Values	71 66
Total Outgo	$ [illegible],302 81

ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS.

Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages. (Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned, Stocks, &c., at cash market value	$226,378 80
Loans secured by collatterals and Bill Receivable	13,505 11
Deferred Cash Premiums (semi-annual and quarterly)	7,613 98
Office Furniture and Supplies, Home and Agencies	1,911 24
Cash in hands of Agents and in *transitu*	7,672 61
Cash on hand and in Bank	6,188 76
Interest due and accrued on Mortgages, &c.	3,105 15
Total Assets	$266,[illegible] 65

LIABILITIES.

Losses reported, but not yet due	$ 3,500 00
Reserve necessary to re-insure all risks, calculated at 4½ per cent. (P) and 5 per cent. (N. P.)	64,918 57
Total Liabilities	$ 68,418 57

Surplus as to Policy Holders	$197,[illegible]7 08

We do hereby certify that we have carefully examined the securities of the North Carolina State Life Insurance Company mentioned in the above statement, and find them in our opinion to be entirely solvent, and as a class equal to any that we have ever known.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
W. E. ANDERSON,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, } Ex. Com.
JOHN C. BLAKE,

KEMP P. BATTLE, PRESIDENT,
F. H. CAMERON, VICE PRES'T,
W. H. HICKS, SECRETARY,
DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, MED. DIREC'R.
Dr. C. D. RICE, Agent.

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School.

HENDERSON, N. C.

T. J. and W. J. HORNER—Principals.

The fall session opens the third Monday in July. The price of Board and Tuition is $100 per session of twenty weeks. Circulars will be sent on application.

June 28 w3w

THE WEEKLY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY,..................... JULY 5, 1876

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

State vs. George W. Swepson.

THIRD DAY.

Court met at 9 o'clock. Judge Watts on the bench.

D. Y. Mebane, of Mebaneville testified as follows:

During last winter at Swepson's house in Raleigh I had no conversation with Swepson regarding Moore. Last December a year ago I was at Swepson's house and had a conversation with Swepson concerning the difficulty between Green and Moore Greensboro. I had heard of the difficulty and asked Swepson about it, Swepson said that Moore run Green in his room, and mentioned Fuller and H. as being in his room with him; when Moore run Green in the room he (Moore) shot at him. Others held Moore at the door; Moore cursed Swepson and the other gentlemen. I then said to Swepson, "You and Moore had a difficulty before, and Moore threatened your life; why didn't you take advantage of the opportunity and kill him?" Swepson replied, "I don't want to kill Moore, I have promised your aunt that I will only kill Moore in my own defense, to save my own life."

Mr. Scott proposed to refresh the mind of the witness. This was objected to by the prisoner.

By Scott—Wasn't this the language of Swepson, or the substance of it: That if he (Moore) ever crossed his (Swepson's) path he would kill him?

I did not.

Did you not state in the town of Mebaneville after the occurrence last winter in the presence of Dr. B. F. Mebane and others? Objected to on the part of the prisoner.

I said this was nothing more than I had expected, for I had heard Swepson say that Moore had threatened to kill him, and that he (Swepson) would defend himself and kill him (Moore) first if he could. I am a nephew of Mr. Swepson and staying at his house now.

By counsel—Did'nt you say that Swepson said he would kill Moore if he could get the law on his side?

Ans. I did'nt say that, Swepson said, as I have stated, that he would defend himself, and kill Moore rather than be killed. At Swepson's house in December a year ago Swepson and I talked over the Greensboro matter, and I asked him why he did not kill Moore then. I told him that would have been *my* chance. Swepson said, "I am getting old, and your aunt Jennie (Swepson's wife) is getting old. We have already had trouble enough; but if it becomes necessary, in defense of my own life, I would kill Moore, and only then.

DR. B. F. MEBANE. RE CALLED.

I found Dr. Long and Williamson there, and no others. Afterwards, Wednesday morning, Dr. Moore came; then Dr. Williamson Thursday morning. Dr. Glenn came down Thursday morning from Greensboro. Thursday morning I asked Moore if he thought he could stand an examination; he replied, "Whatever is done must be done quickly; I havent long for this world." Moore then asked me, "Is there no possible chance for me?" I gave no reply, but averted my head. Dr. Williamson said, "Dolph so far as we can see or judge there is no possible chance for you to live." When Moore was asked if Swepson's coming in would excite him, he said, "no more than any other man." I don't know that Moore made any declarations except to send for a minister and asking to be prayed for, said he would give the whole world if he could be sure of his souls salvation, he wanted a minister two or three times. He told Holt to look in his trunk and get some papers, particularly one note.

CROSS EXAMINATION BY COLONEL FULLER.

At 11 o'clock on Thursday there were present Dr. Williamson and myself, when he made the declarations. Afterwards there were William Sewell, Dillard, J. A. Gilmer, Graham and myself, Williamson had walked out at this time, just before this the Magistrates Court at Graham had adjourned that they might take Moore's dying declaration in the presence of the council for both sides. I asked the question why they did not go into the examination, after they had been there for some time. I asked Moore whether it would excite him to have Swepson present, and whether a cross examination would too much excite him. I knew the counsel and the defendant were both there, and I know they all left before any declarations were made. I don't suppose it was a half hour after they left before the declarations were made—a very short time. The declarations were made in answer to questions put to him by a lawyer, and he answered yes or no. Moore made no declarations, as far as I know, except in answer to the lawyer's questions. Moore made no connected statements of his own. Col. Dillard questioned Moore; he would ask Moore a question and then ask Moore, "Is not this so."

[Here the question arose between the counsel as to whether the examination as to the admissibility of the declarations should continue, or the prisoner's counsel be held to cross examine, as to the competency upon the *prima facie* case made by the State. It was fully discussed and the witness allowed to resume.

Col. Dillard would make a statement and ask Moore if this was so, and he would answer "yes" or "no." All was done within an hour. Moore did not make a full statement—only a partial statement. Regurgitation had set in on Wednesday or Tuesday night—can't tell exactly when. About 11 o'clock Tuesday night he commenced regurgitating rapidly. My impression now is that it was Wednesday morning, and continued up to the time of his death, increasing in violence from the first until death, almost incessant. On Thursday there were intervals of 10 or 15 minutes. After a spell he would remark "proceed." At 9 o'clock on Thursday morning was the first time I noticed that he began to die. I noticed a difference in breathing about 12 M. A mouthful of blood would come up in his mouth, and he would spit it out, and sometimes it came up copiously. When I first arrived I recommended about a half grain of opium. It was given him some time during the evening. The other doctors told me that large doses of morphine had been administered, I know nothing of it, of my own knowledge, and I could see no effect of the opiates. Dr. Williams administered an epidemic injection of morphine on Thursday. I gave opium Tuesday night, I know of my own knowledge of no other opiate being administered. The regurgitation, in my opinion, came from the stomach. When regurgitation from the stomach commences, the mind of the patient becomes affected in a more or less degree instantly. In all previous cases that I have treated there was no mind at all after regurgitation. I know that the mind is affected by regurgitation from my reading as well as from practice. The mind of the patient, (Moore,) had sunk into a state of coma at 3 o'clock Thursday. I don't know that the mind of the patient in this particular case was affected from the very beginning of regurgitation. From this coma of 3 o'clock, there was no recovery. When one is commencing to go into coma, regurgitation having commenced, the mind is in such conditon generally, in most cases that it cannot grasp an idea. There was an exception in this case. This was a remarkable case from the beginning. I have never had much experience in the treatment of gun-shot wounds. I was not in the army. I have had several cases of gun-shot wounds; about twelve I think would cover the whole number. My practice is that of a county practitioner, treating ordinary cases. I administered no chloroform. I sent a prescription of 6 ounces of chloroform with camphor in it as a liniment for Moore's bowels. I don't know whether the liniment was ever used. I don't know that the patient's mind was affected by the use of the liniment. I know that liniment would affect the nervous system, and the nervous system being deranged, the mind would ordinarily be affected. When the counsel and the magistrates came, I went in to see Moore and asked him if he could stand an examination, and told him who was there, or some one told him in my presence, asked him if he could go through a long cross-examination, Swepson being present, I answered that a cross-examination, such as the one proposed, could not be had, as some said it would take a day or two, possibly. I don't know who asked the counsel to go in and take the *ex arte* examination. After this the counsel for the prisoner and the prisoner left. If any writing was done I am not aware of it.

Court adjourned until 4 o'clock p. m.

FOURTH DAY.

Dr. Mebane examined as to the regurgitation:

Answer.—When regurgitation sets in there is, as a general rule, no power of mind on the part of the patient to grasp an idea. When coma sets in, there are hours before a man's death, his mind would be affected in a slight degree as a general rule. I never discovered the least affect on his mind until after 2 o'clock Thursday, his mind was good up to that time. I consider, up to 2 o'clock, that was after the declaration I have spoken of were made. I suggested chloroform to make a liniment to relieve the pain in his back, my impression is that the liniment was not applied; would not have had any effect on his mind if it had been. Moore made a general statement, after which he was asked one or two questions by Col. Dillard, to which he gave the answer, yes, or no. There was no discharge of blood. The regurgitations were from the bowels, of black matter. Moore's statement was as to the main facts, viz: his going by the house and how it happened. He was told to make a statement of the facts as to how the shooting occurred. No leading questions were asked. I think until after the statements were made.

Question by the Judge: At what time was it these attornies came down?

Ans. About 10 o'clock, he was informed that they had met down there to take his dying declartiaon. I think it was between 9 and 11 o'clock. No one was present except his nurse, Sewel, and his physicians.

[DR GLENN.

I was with him about 12 hours before his death, got there about sun-up Thursday morning, I could not discover any defect in his mind until between 3 or 4 P. M., his mind was as good as it ever was before that time. He died about 7 P. M., Thursday, was paralyzed from his stomach down, had neither motion nor sensibility. I assisted in the examination after his death but did not eximine the wound. I was with Dr. Williamson and Mebane several times in consultation before the declarations were taken, I had a conference with Ruffin & Fuller as to how long the examination would last. I told Mr. Ruffin if it were long, it would not be proper to go into it. Upon being told by Mr. Fuller that it would be very long and protracted, I then protested against any examination. It was upon the joint opinion of all three of us that the examination was forbidden. We agreed that Mr. Williamson should inform Moore that his case was desperate. Up to 3 p. m., he was competent to make a succinct statement, as much so as he ever was.

CROSS EXAMINED.

I began practicing in 1846 and quit in 1868, resumed last year, about a year ago. From 1868 to 1873 was not practicing, except irregularly for four years. It was in 1869. Quit last February a year ago, I began again the Thursday evening I got there.

Regurgitation is not necessarily involuntary. Moore's regurgitation was not entirely voluntary, there was some nausea occasionally. The definition in the books is "involuntary vomiting." At intervals of from 30 to 60 minutes these vomitings occurred. I do not think it was ever so frequent as 10 to 15 minutes. I think his mind was perfectly clear. I have known of instances of regurgitation where the patient's mind remained as clear as in this case. I was surprised at the clearness of his mind because this regurgitation was from a wound. I do not think this symptom is necessarily followed by derangement of the mind. Cols. Fuller and Ruffin advised with me in the yard on Thursday as to Moore's condition. I told them the examination would not be fatal if not too protracted. I told them there was a bare possibility for him to live some time, but I thought it was only a question of time as to his death. I gave him a small hyperdermic dose of morphine. Soon after I got there I gave him a small dose. I gave him a little spirits occasionally. I protested because the examination would be protracted. I did not object to the examination that was afterwards had. I didn't know what sort of an examination the gentlemen were going to make. We advised Moore that we had no hope for his recovery that I knew of. My recollection is that we were told by a lawyer that it had to be done. I think it was before we decided upon the question whether he should be examined or not. It was suggested by four of the lawyers that Moore had to know that he was bound to die before the examination could be had before the magistrates. It was necessary as they said that he should know that he should die. I don't think he was told he had to die after the magistrates left. I think it was before they came. I did not charge my mind with it. I am not sure when he was told, before or after. I was not willing for him to be examined because there was a possibility for him to live and I thought I had no right to risk this possibility. There was an intervention of four years during which I did not practice at my profession. I spent about three months before this occurrence. I had just returned from attending lectures. I understood that he was only to make a dying declaration, and not to be examined. During all the interval while I was not practicing, I kept a drug store in Greensboro. From '69 to '75 I went out of practice.

DR. JOHN WILLIAMSON.

I live in Graham, am practicing, not regular, been trying to quit for the last three years. I graduated in medicine at the Jefferson University in 1847, been practicing ever since. I was present at Moore's death-bed. I was sent for Wednesday at 11 a. m.; stayed till Moore's death. I was with him nearly all the while. His mind was perfectly clear, I have no doubts about that. I had frequent private conversations with him. I knew him intimately. From 11 to 3 on Thursday there was regurgitation; had taken place the day before and grew more distinct as the case progressed. This regurgitation did not effect his wound in the least. I had told Moore two or three times that he could not live. He caught hold of my hands and asked me if he could live that day. He had asked me frequently. He said he was satisfied of it himself, and had been so from the first. I don't recollect telling Moore after consultation with the other physicians, he would not live. He had been told so several times before the magistrates came from Graham. I was present at the declaration.

GLENN RECALLED.

I told the gentleman that there was a bare possibility of Moore's life being prolonged.

WILLIAMSON RESUMED—CROSS EXAMINED.

3 years trying to stop practice since I moved to Alamance. I was a regular practitioner in Caswell, not positive as to time, 2 or 3 years. Moore grasped me by the hand and asked if he would recover. The conversation was not sought by me, it was only in response to the questions he asked me. Early Thursday evening; some two t[illegible] times Thursday; don't remember that he asked me on Wednesday, I told him in the morning he could not recover. I was not selected after consultation to make known to Moore that he would not recover. I didn't tax my mind whether the word Moore used was possibility or probability; I was satisfied Moore was sinking and that very rapidly. Until midnight on Wednesday night he did not sink; remained about the same, after that he sank rapidly.

Can't recollect what time exactly, Moore asked on the last time if he could recover; I think the last time was before 12 m, before Mr. Ruffin and Mr. Fuller left for Graham; don't think the question was asked after they left or asked before they came; don't recollect at what time exactly, was the last time he asked the question. After 12 Moore had despaired; I can't tell whether he had despaired before 12 m. There were some regurgitation Wednesday night, much more frequent on Thursday, it had no effect at all on his mind, his mind was perfectly clear, I did not hear all the Mebane examination.

MEBANE, RECALLED.

As a rule the mind commenced to fail as soon as regurgitation commenced in all the cases I ever had.

WILLIAMSONRESUMED.

What I understand by gurgitation is an effort of nature to throw off the vitiated secretion from the stomach. Generally where the stomach is affected the brain is clearer.

Moore was a distant relation to me 3rd or 4th cousin no connextion besides blood. I married a Holt, one of Moore's sisters married Tom Holt and the other Jim Holt.

RE-DIRECT.

Moore asked me early in the morning if there was no hope, I told him so while the lawyers were there, Moore so expressed himself.

T. M. HOLT.

Saw Moore Thursday morning early; had a talk with him. I left the room just before the Court came down and was absent while they were there.

COL. GILMER EXAMINED.

I went down to Haw River Thursday morning; saw Mr. Moore while there; his mind was good, no doubt about it. He was asked whether he was conscious of approaching death. He answered yes, had always been, and had never had any hopes. Was there when the *exparte* examination was taken. After it was announced that the examination could not go on safely, I think Dillard suggested that some one should go in to take the declarations. I went in. Dillard remarked to Moore he should make a statement as to occurrences. He was asked if he was conscious of impending dissolution. He said, "Oh yes, and have never thought otherwise." Dillard told him to proceed and make his statement. Moore did make a general statement. After the statement Dillard asked him two questions. This was after the other lawyers had left, or were going. The other lawyers were told that we would not examine and they left. D. remarked to me that what he stated would be used as evidence.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

We went professionally with the Court having been acting as counsel, Dillard asked 2 questions, I cant tell the purpose for which the questions were asked, I think the questions were asked to get an answer about something Moore had not spoken of before. my impression is that both questions were for this purpose, Court adjouring from Graham to Haw River.

The declarations made at this time were those used before the magistrate and those we propose to introduced now.

B. F. MEBANE.

Sewell, Moore's nurse was in the room Thursday morning when the declarations were made by Moore.

Court adjourned until 9 o'clock on Saturday. During Saturday the day was occupied in discussing whether Mr. Moore's dying declaration should be admitted as testimony, Judge Watts decided that it should not be admitted, and dismissed the jury until Monday.

Gov. Brogden removed Dr. Potter from his position as quarantine officer at Smithville, and appointed Dr. S. P. Wright, former keeper of a hotel in Goldsboro. Wright is said to be incompetent; and the citizens of Wilmington are making an autcry against him.

CONGRESS.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST TURKEY.

ENGLAND AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Crimes and Casualties.

Items From the National Capitol.

Yesterday there were forty-eight discharges from the Patent Office.

All the "plate printers" in the Treasury Dspartment have been furloughed.

The office of "Chief of Revenue Agents" has been abolished.

No progress has been made in the adjustment of the differences in the legislative appropriations.

D. P. Upham has been nominated U. S. Marshal for the western district of Arkansas.

A telegram has been received in this city from Alexandria, Egypt, stating that Gen. Alexander W. Reynolds died suddenly in that city day before yesterday. He was a native of Virginia, and graduated at West Point in 1838. He served in the United States Army until the beginning of the war when he resigned and entered the Confederate Army, participating in many battles and attaining the rank of Brigadier General. Immediately after the termination of the conflict he went to Egypt and joined the Khedive's army, of which, at the time of his death he was Adjutant General.

The Senate is discussing the proposition to adjourn: Conkling said it was the duty of Congress to conclude the public business as speedily as possible and adjourn this session of Congress. He expressed the opinion that on Wednesday the difficulties arising out of the appropriation bill would be settled and the Senate would then be ready to go on with the Belknap trial. He hoped that when the hour for that trial arrived it would be proceeded with and finished. He did not object to the adjournment over to-morrow but hoped the Senate would reassemble on Wednesday.

Committee on military affairs reported adversely on the House bill to revive the law and extend the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States. Indefinitely postponed.

Political disabilities of Robert Ransom of Virginia has been removed.

A resolution to pay Pinchback was discussed at great length without result. Adjourned to Wednesday.

House.—The Republicans filibustered all day to prevent the introduction of a bill to repeal the Resumption Act.

War Declared Against Turkey.—Montenegro and Servia Take the Field—Awful Atrocities by the Turks.

LONDON, July 3.—The *Standard's* Constantinople special says the Servians and Montenegroes have entered the Turkish Empire Territory.

A declaration of war has been duly lodged at Vienna.

The Servians only admit war correspondents to their lines.

The *Times* this morning has the following important details: Montenegro sent to-day her declaration of war to Turkey. The declaration containing a summary of her grievances against the Porte, particularly the blockade of the southern frontier. The people received the proclamation with great enthusiasm. The Prince started on Sunday morning for Herzegovina.

A dispatch to the Daily *News* from Belgrade says it is reported that the Pasha in command has seized five hundred of the principle inhabitants and threatens to execute them if that district rises.

It is said that the Turks are hanging teachers and professors everywhere.

It is reported that a priest has been crucified near Phillippopolis.

A Vienna dispatch to the same paper says it is reported that Romania has refused to co-operate with Servia.

A telegram from Pesth says many inhabitants of Belgrade have fled into Hungary, because the Turks threaten to bombard the city. It is reported that the Servians have attacked the Turkish fort near Supovatz-

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The Eastern Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 3.—A letter from Prince Milan was delivered to the Grand Vizier on Thursday last demanding the incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina with Servia under the Sovereignty of the Porte Negotiations between the Prince of Montenegro and the Porte for an arrangement on the basis of accession of territory failed.

Both Servians and Montenegrians are ready to cross the frontier. War is imminent. Prince Milan has asked the Prince of Roumania to observe a strict neutrality for the present. The Ottoman gunboats are ascending the river Danube beyond the Turkish banks.

ROASTED ALIVE.

Near midnight on Monday Maggie Reddan, fifteen years old, residing with her parents in Harrison township, Hudson county, N. J., died in great agony from the effects of a kerosene oil explosion. The result has been described in the *Herald* thousands of times. Maggie ran into the street a figure of flame. She was roasted alive.—*New York Herald*, June, 30, 1876.

This poor woman perhaps never heard of Pratts Astral Oil, or may be when asked by her neighbors—Maggie why don't you use Pratts Astral Oil you know it is absolutely safe, is as clear as water and burns in any lamp? No doubt answered as many other good people *dead* and gone. "*Kerosene never killed me or any of my folks.*"

Subscriptions to the NEWS continue to come in send them on.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

SKETCH OF THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.

His Early Education—Political and Legal Training—Overthrow of the New York Ring—Election as Governor.

Samuel J. Tilden was born at New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, in the year 1814. One of his ancestors, Nathaniel Tilden, was Mayor of the city of Tenterden, Kent, England, in 1523. He was succeeded in that office by his cousin John, as he had been preceded by his uncle John in 1585 and 1600. He removed with his family to Scituate; in the colony of Massachusetts, in 1634. His brother Joseph was one of the merchant adventurers of London who fitted out the Mayflower. This Nathaniel Tilden married Hannah Bourne, one of whose sisters married a brother of Governor Winslow and another a son of Governor Bradford. Among the associates of Joseph Tilden in fitting out the Mayflower was Timothy Hatherby, who afterwards married the widow of Nathaniel Tilden, and was a leading citizen of Scituate until expelled from public life for refusing to persecute the Quakers.

Gov. Tilden's grandfather, John Tilden, settled in Columbia county, since then uninterruptedly the residence of this branch of the Tilden family. The Governor's mother was descended from Wm. Jones, Lieutenant-Governor of the colony of New Haven, who in all the histories of Connecticut is represented to have been the son of Col. John Jones, one of the regicide judges of Charles the First, who is said to have married a sister of Oliver Cromwell and a cousin of John Hampden.

From his father Gov. Tilden inherited a taste for political enquiries, and in his companionship enjoyed peculiar opportunities for acquiring an early familiarity with the bearings of the various questions which agitated our country in his youth.

Young Tilden entered college in his eighteenth year, but not before he had achieved one of those early triumphs in politics which was calculated to forecast his destiny. The fall of 1832, when he was to enter college, was rendered memorable by the second election of General Jackson to the Presidency and Martin Van Buren to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, and of William L. Marcy to the Governorship of the State of New York. In that contest an effort was made te effect a coalition between the National Republicans and the anti-Masons. The success of the Democracy depended upon the defeat of that coalition. Samuel heard the subject discussed in the family and was especially impressed by what fell from the lips of an uncle who deplored his inability to "wreck his thoughts upon expression." Samuel disappeared for two or three days, and in the seclusion of his chamber proceeded to set down the views he had gathered upon the subject, and in due time brought the result to his father at once the most appreciative and the least indulgent critic of his acquaintance. The father was so highly pleased with the paper that he took his son to see Mr. Van Buren, then at Lebanon Springs to read it to him. They found so much merit in the performance that they decided it should be published with the signatures of a dozen or more leading Democrats, and it shortly after appeared in the Albany *Argus* as an address, occupying about half a page of that print, and from which it was copied into most most of the Democratic papers of the State. The *Evening Journal* paid it the compliment of attributing it to the pen of Mr. Van Buren, and the Albany *Argus* paid it the greater compliment of stating "by authority" that Mr. Van Buren was not the author.

In this incident originated an intimacy between young Tilden and the late President Van Buren of the most confidential character, and which lasted till his death.

Mr. Tilden had not been long at Yale College before his health gave way, and obliged him to leave before completing his course. After some rest and suitable treatment he was enabled to resume his studies, and in 1834 entered the University of New York, where he completed his academic education. He then entered the law office of the late John W. Edmunds, in the city of New York, where he enjoyed peculiar facilities for the prosecution of his favorite studies of law and politics.

The principal events of Mr. Tilden's life from 1838 to 1846 were his defence of the sub-Treasury, his reply to Senator Talmage in 1838 when the latter left the Democratic party, and his financial speech at New Lebanon in 1840.

In 1846 he withdrew from politics and devoted himself principally to the practice of law, one of his greatest achievements being to overthrow the New York Ring in 1857.

The "ring," as it is popularly termed, had its origin in an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1857, in connection with the charter of that year, which provided that but six persons should be voted for by each elector and twelve chosen. In other words, the nominees of the Republican and Democratic party caucuses should be elected. At the succeeding session of the Legislature their term of office was extended to six years. This gave a board of supervisors, consisting of six Republicans and six Democrats, power to change a majority ot which it was necessary to have the control of the primary meetings of both of the great national and State parties for four years in succession, a series of coincidences which rarely happens in a generation.

This was doubly a ring. It was a ring between the Six Republican and the six Democratic supervisors. It soon grew to be a ring between the Republican majority in the Legislature and the half-and half supervisors and a few Democratic officials of the city. It embraced just enough influential men in the organization of each party to control the action of both party organizations.

The "ring" thus formed gradually transferred its seat of operations to Albany. The lucrative city offices—subordinate appointments, which each head of department could create at pleasure, with salaries in his discretion, distributed among the friends of the legislators; contracts—money contributed by city officials, assessed on their subordinates, raised by jobs under the departments, and sometimes taken from the city treasury—were the corrupting agencies which shaped and controlled all legislation. The executive department swallowed up all the local powers, which gradually became mere deputies of legislators at Albany, on whom alone they were dependent. There was nobody to represent the people of the city; there was no discussion; there was no publicity. For many years there was no time when a vote at a city election would in any particular degree or manner affect the city government.

The "ring" became completely organized on the 1st of January, 1869, when A. Oakey Hall became Mayor. But its power was enormously extended by an act passed on the 5th of April in the following year, giving the power of local government to a few individuals of the "ring" for long periods, and freed from all accountability. This was what will ever be known in the history of the legislation of New York State as the Tweed charter, perhaps the most infamous bill, all things considered, that ever received the approval of a Governor of the State of New York. By this act William M. Tweed was made commissioner of the public works for four years, The power of removing him on charges was repealed, and all the powers of removal taken from the city government. Impeachment was only possible if the Mayor preferred charges, and a trial of it only in case every one of the six judges of the Court of Common Pleas was present. Subject to the same conditions three of the five heads of the public parks the office of chamberlain, the departments of police, of health, of finance, and of law were conferred upon instruments of Tweed's selection. Thus by an act, the concoction of a dozen conspirators, the city of New York, with all its wealth and power, was delivered over, bound hand and foot, to plunder.

Before the "ring" acquired an organized existence the antagonism between its members and Mr. Tilden was sharply defined and notorious. It had its origin in no motive of a personal nature on Mr. Tilden's part but in the essential incompatibility of his and their ideas of public duty. as early as 1863 some of them became deeply embittend towards him in consequence of his advising Governor Seymour, who had requested his opinion, to veto the Broadway railway bill.

Till the war came Governor Tilden made every effort to avert it. When his efforts, combined with those of other prominent patriots, had proved abortive, his convictions of duty were perfectly decided and clear. They were to maintain the integrity of our territory and the supremacy of the constitutional authorities.

Though he found much, both in the financial and military conduct of the war, as every one else did, to censure, he criticised what he regarded as the errors of administration with great caution and forbearance, and with supreme regard to the possible effects which any adverse criticism might have upon the country in its then emotional condition.

Not long after the death of Dean Richmond Mr. Tilden was invited to accept the chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee, and with it the leadership of the party.

One of the first signs of the increasing power and growing ambition of the "ring" was to get rid of Tilden as chairman of the State Committee, and get possession of the Democratic State organization. Tilden accepted the issue and triumphed.

Mr. Tilden had become so supreme in municipal affairs that prominent friends of reform in both the great political parties urged him to accept the nomination for Governor. They said he could be nominated without without difficulty and elected triumphantly and in his triumph the great cause of administrative reform would receive an impulse which would propagate it not only over the whole State, but over the Union.

He was nominated and elected, and whatever lessons of eloquence could be expressed in big majorities were not wanting to lend their *eclat* to his triumph. His plurality over John A. Dix, the Republican candidate, was 53,315. Mr. Dix had been elected two years previously by a plurality of 53,451. Mr. Tilden's great reform message was presented to the Legislature on the 5th day of January.—On the 19th of March, and as soon as he had secured from the Legislature such additional remedies for official delinquencies as were requisite for his purpose, the governor, in a special message, invited the attention of the Legislature to the mismanagement of the canals. He pointed out in this communication with considerable detail the fraudulent processes by which, for an indefinite period of years, the State had been plundered; its agents debauched; its politics demoralized; and its credit imperiled.

He had unabated faith in the virtue of our people, in their capacities for self-government and their willingness to sustain any well-concerted and well-directed effort in the direction of administrative reform. He concluded his message by asking authority to name a commission of four to investigate the canal management of the preceding ten or more years.

The Legislature, though containing in both branches many of the most notorious canal-jobbers, and constituted largely in that interest, was obliged to yield to the irresistible public sentiment which the Governor's policy and message had awakened, and granted him the authority to name such a commission. The results of the investigations, communicated to him from time to time, during the summer of 1875, and to the succeeding Legislature of 1876, not only completely vindicated his course as a statesman, but as a politician. It also arrested completely the system of fraudulent expenditure on the canal which he had denounced at the bar of public opinion.

Through the adoption of various other financial measures upon his recommendation, and by the discreet but vigorous exercise of the veto power, the Governor was fortunate enough to secure a reduction of the State tax, which was seven and one-half mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation when he came into office, will be reduced to four mills at least at the expiration of his term of two years, and, at the expiration of the next succeeding year of not exceeding three mills

At the succeeding fall election he had the satisfaction to find that his faith in the people had not been misplaced. The ticket for State officers identified with his policy was elected over a coalition of its adversaries by neary twenty thousand majority. The moral of this trial was more remarkable, as New York was the only State in which the Democratic party had made an issue on administrative reform in the election of 1875, and was also the only one in which the Democratic party had triumphed.

The triumph of Mr. Tilden's friends at this election gave him a pre-eminence throughout the country enjoyed by no other man in his party.

Mr. Tilden is now in the sixty-third year of his age. He is five feet ten inches in height, and he has what physiologists call the purely nervous temperament, with its usual accompaniment of spare figure, blue eyes, and fair complexion. His hair, originally chesnut, is now partially silvered with age. His head is large, well-rounded,

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Winston *Sentinel*: The negro who stole the engine on the road at this place, on Tuesday night of last week, on a preliminary examination before Justice Best, was committed to jail in default of bail.

Belmont's Speech in the St. Louis Convention.

[N. Y. World.]

Mr. Chairman: I hold in my hand a resolution for which I claim the consideration of the Convention. The great question before us is whether we will set aside the corrupt administration that is leading the country on to ruin, every section of it, and give to our country an industry and prosperity beyond that the country has ever seen before. [Applause.] The question is whether the iron heel of maladministration shall be put upon the country, or whether the Democratic party may once more hold the reins of Government and restore the country to union and prosperity. The Republican leaders, scheming, unscrupulous and oppressive as ever, have by their speeches in Congress and the teachings of a partisan press, finally by their platforms in their State and national conventions, tried to divide and divert the attention of the American people from their misdeeds, and they appeal to the worst passions of the people and endeavor to sow the seeds of discord between the North and the South. We have seen the soldiers of South Carolina arm in arm with the soldiers of Massachusetts upon Bunker Hill. [Applause.] We have seen the veterans of New England adorn with flowers the graves of Confederate soldiers, a tribute from the brave to the brave. (Cheers.) The politicians of the administration party attempt to stir up the worst passions of human nature, and not satisfied with the miseries of the day, are willing to leave our children an inheritance of suspicion, prejudice and hatred. They have played this same nefarious game before and encouraged by the timorous policy of our leaders in former conventions they hope to achieve another victory through our fears, which made us resort to expediences and injudicious nominations outside of the Democratic party. Experience has shown the fallacy of such a policy. For every Republican vote which we gained, or hoped to gain, we lost the votes of thousands of our own people. This is a struggle between the Democracy, representing union, progress and prosperity, and the Republicans, representing sectional strife, religious intolerance and a continuation of financial and industrial prostration. In such a contest victory must be ours if we adopt a strong and unequivocal platform on all of the cardinal questions which agitate the people and place upon it a national Democrat whose private character and public record will infuse that enthusiasm and that confidence into our ranks which alone can insure success. The Republicans have once more unfurled the bloody shirt—that piratical flag with which they hope to capture the liberties of the people. Let us march against them under the broad banner of the Union—that flag which has never known and will never know defeat, either from domestic or foreign foes. I offer the following resolutions, which I move be referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That we appeal to the honor and manhood of the American people to begin this second century of American union and independence by trampling under foot and extinguishing forever the smouldering ashes of distrust, rancor and animosity between the two great sections of our country. We denounce, with indignation, the calculated malignity with which the leaders of the Republican party have labored to keep alive, during eleven years of peace, the worst passions of civil war. The Machiavellian motto of the Republican party has been and is: "Divide the people and we shall rule them." For the Democratic party we reply: "Unite the people and make them free." We denounce the Republican party on this great issue as a party of false pretenses. It is a false pretence to assume the character of a national party and at the same time to exist only by sectional divisions. It is a false pretense to assume the name of Union party and at the same time to be an obstacle to national unity. It is a false pretence to assume the name of Liberal party at the same time to appeal to the religious prejudices of the people. It is a false pretense to claim the title of a progressive party and at the same time to turn the people back from peace and the future to war and the past.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

The Scene in the Convention Hall.

The result of the first ballot gave Tilden such a large majority that his nomination was assured beyond the remotest doubt. In the second ballot steady gains were made and after the roll was completed a rivalry occurred between delegations, all rising to change their votes before the result was announced.

A scene of the wildest excitement followed. Cheering, flinging of hats in the air, waving of fans continued almost without intermission for ten minutes. When the vote was announced and Tilden had many more than the requisite two thirds the applause was renewed and the excitement was unbounded, to which new vent was given.

INDIANA TO THE FRONT.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—Scarcely anybody thought that Gov. Hendricks would be the man for all he was our first choice. Tilden is accepted, and will be heartily supported. Indiana will go Democratic in October. There need be no fear of this State, especially with Hendricks for Vice-President.

OHIO WILL GO DEMOCRATIC.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—The city is alive with enthusiasm for Tilden. The work of the Convention is accepted and will be handsomely ratified. The *Enquirer* faction it is believed will wheel into line. Hamilton county will go Democratic at the next election on the strength of Tilden's nomination, and the State will cast her vote for him. Hayes so far has failed to stir up any enthusiasm.

THE HUB HEARD FROM.

BOSTON, June 28.—The nomination of Tilden, though not a surprise, meets with an enthusiastic reception here. The party in this State will make an earnest and active canvass for Tilden. The platform gives general satisfaction, especially the financial plank. The Republicans admit that they will have an up-hill task to carry their ticket through.

PENNSYLVANIA WILL DO HER DUTY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The news from St. Louis causes great rejoicing here. Although Hancock was Pennsylvania's first choice, the keystone State will go in heartily for Tilden, and give him her electoral vote. Dispatches received from the interior report that the nomination is received with the greatest enthusiasm.

WHAT THE CONGRESSMEN THINK OF IT.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—There was a large crowd of the unterrified assembled about the telegraph offices to-night to hear the result of the balloting at St. Louis. Before the result of the second ballot was known shouts for Tilden and victory resounded along Pennsylvania avenue. The most important fact to be got was what Democratic members in the House and Senate thought of Tilden's selection. Sayler, Speaker *pro tem.*, said it was rough on Ohio. Southard, from the same State, was confident that the Ohio Democracy would make a strong fight for Tilden. Blount and Chandler, of Georgia, believed the Southern States will accept Tilden's success over Tammany as the best evidence of deserving united support of the Democracy. Wells, Clark and Kehr, of Missouri, are confident that that State will give as great majority for Tilden as for any man that has been named. Lieut. Gov. Young, of Ohio, never was more certain that he would be Gov. Hayes' successor than when he heard of Tilden's nomination. The President said he was now more certain than ever that Hayes would beat his opponent, though he was too long in military service to under rate the power of the enemy. Yeates, Robbins, and Waddell, of North Carolina, in one view, put down the Old North State for twenty thousand majority and a united delegation in Congress. Lane, of Oregon, said the most Northwestern State can be counted certain for the Democratic nominees by fifteen hundred majority. Warren and Thompson, of Massachusetts, thought the tidal wave of 1874 was to again sweep over New England.

Senator Thurman, of Ohio, says that Mr. Tilden's nomination is a good one. Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, said if the people want reform, now is the chance. The nomination is excellent, and the leader incomparably superior to that of the Republicans. Senator Booth applauded the nomination as the best that could have been made. The Kentucky representatives all gav egreat praise to the choice of the St. Louis Convention. Scott Lord of New York, predicts that the opposition in New York will melt away as snow before the warmth of a summer sun.

THE VERMONT REPUBLICANS.

Nominated Horace Fairbanks for Governor yesterday as a candidate around whom everybody can rally. The Convention was a harmonious one, and the resolutions merely repeat the Cincinnati platform and promise a republican victory in Vermont.—*New York Herald*, June, 29.

Weighed on the Balance and not found wanting.—If he *only* makes as good a Governor as he makes scales everybody will be satisfied.

Julius Lewis & Co Raleigh N. C. Manufacture's Agents, for the sale of Fairbanks celebrated scales, and dealers in Hardware of every Description.

Banks and merchants can get their Ledgers &c., cheaper at the NEWS Bindery than at the North. Just try it.

The London Times on the Eastern Question.

LONDON, July 3—The *Times* editorially says: "The Princes of Servia and Montenegro have entered upon a great enterprise and must be allowed to fight it out. We do not mean to say that if their efforts prove so successful as to cause a complete break up of the union between the European provinces and Turkey we might be constrained to express our opinion as to the destination of some one or two of them, but these are remote contingencies the anticipation whereof would not justify our interfering to restrain the Princes. Now we hope and believe that nobody in England dreams of such an interference, if the thought has been harbored anywhere, it must be dissipated as soon as it assumes practical shape." The article concludes with a forecast of the conflict highly unfavorable to Turkey.

The NEWS Bindery is one of the largest in the whole South and there is none better.

Servia and the Powers of Europe.

VIENNA, July 3.—Servia has notified the European powers that unless they declare the Danube neutral and prevent the Turks using it for military operations, Servia will obstruct it with torpedoes. Servia has suspended the foreign telegraphic service.

PARIS, July 3.—*Journal Des Debats* publishes a special from Belgrade which states that Austria has notified Servia that she will not plac any obstruction in the way of Turkish troops reaching the Servian frontier by way of the Danube.

Death of General Lefferts.

NEWARK, N. J., July 3.—General Marshall Lefferts died instantly of heart disease on board the train this morning while *en route* to Philadelphia, in command of the veterans of the seventh regiment. His death occurred just as the train was coming into Newark. The whole command turned back and are at the depot where the body awaits the train for New York. The General was seen on Broadway to fall out of line, and it was remarked when he took the cars at Jersey City that he "looked like death."

Colorado Comes Into the Union.

DENVER, COL., July 3.—Returns thus far received indicate that the proposed State Constitution has been ratified by an overwhelming majority. The day was treated by all classes as a holiday, stores and other places of business being closed, and exclusive attention given to the election. Colorado will vote for President this year.

Sunstrokes.

NEW YORK, July 3.—At 3 p. m. yesterday the themometer stood at 98°. A number of sunstrokes occurred. Three mad dogs were killed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Five members of the New York seventh Regiment were sunstruck to-day.

Deeds of a Maniac.

NEW YORK, July 3.—An unknown man shot James St. Clair in the hip on Bowery street last night, and stabbed Thomas Phillips with a knife. The man escaped. Phillips and St. Clair are not killed, though the former is fatally wounded.

THE WEEKLY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY,..... JULY 5, 1876.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

State vs. George W. Swepson.

Swepson in Court---Large Crowd---Intense Interest---Jury Drawn---The Trial Proceeds.

Wednesday last in the Superior Court of this county, the case of the State vs. George W. Swepson, for the killing of Capt. Adolphus G. Moore, in Alamance county, last January, was called. It had been noticed in the NEWS that the trial would come up and it drew a very large crowd, about 300 people were packed into the too-small court house, filling every available space. Mr. George W. Swepson entered the court with his counsel, all eyes seemed turned to him in order to see how he looked he seemed cheerful and calm, and his face seemed to beam with a perfect confidence of hope. He took a seat between the Hon. T. C. Fuller and James E. Boyd. The following gentlemen appear for him as counsel, Messrs. T. C. Fuller, Hon. D. G. Fowle, S. A. Ashe, Hon. Thos, Ruffin, E. S. Parker, George H. Snow, James E. Boyd and George F. Bason. The following gentlemen conduct the prosecution with the Solicitor, J. C. L. Harris: Hon. John W. Graham, J. A. Graham, L. M. Scott, Col. John A. Gilmer, A. M. Lewis, Hon. Geo. V. Strong and Hon. W. N. H. Smith.

Sitting near Mr. Swepson, is his nephew, Hon. R. Y. McAden of Charlotte, who has his son with him and takes great interest in the trial.

When everything became quiet Judge Watts stated the case was called for 10 o'clock and asked the sheriff the time, who replied "five minutes to 10." The Judge then stated he would have to wait a while, at 10 o'clock the courthouse bell was rung, after which court was called to order by the Judge.

Solicitor Harris arose, and stated that as this case would be continued through the week he would ask that all the witnesses summoned in all other criminal cases except this be discharged until Monday, which was done. The Solicitor then stated that there was a small error in the transcript, and the counsel insisted on having it corrected before proceeding with the trial.

Mr. A. M. Lewis arose and stated that if it met with the full approbation of the counsel for the defense he would like for the record to be made true; that in the transcript sent from Alamance County it failed to give the names of the Grand-Jury who found the true bill of murder against George W. Swepson, and also failed to state at what term of the court it was found, and that the counsel wished to consult together to see if the record could be corrected by consent, without the presence of the clerk of Alamance court.

A recess of one hour was had. After which they returned and stated that the clerk had been sent to Alamance and could not return until Thursday evening. All this was fully granted by the counsel for the prisoner, and the case was commenced.

Judge Watts ordered that the witnesses for the State be called, which was done, and the Solicitor stated that the State was ready for trial.

The Judge then asked the counsel "What say you for the prisoner?"

By Col. Fuller: The defendant is ready.

The names of the regular jurors were called first, and all those who were up all night on a case were discharged, and the list of the special *venire*, numbering one hundred and twenty-five, was called. Only sixty-two of them were sworn when the jury of twelve men was formed. Twenty-seven of the sixty-two were challenged for cause; seventeen by the State; ten by the defense, fifteen were preremptorily challenged; two by the State; thirteen by the defense; six were excused; eight were made to stand aside; thirty-six rejected.

The Jury to sit and hear the evidence and decide upon the fate of Geo. W. Swepson, is composed of the following:

Jesse Winborne, R. H. Bradley, Thomas Dancy, Hugh Hayes, Thos. Badger, M. A. Parker, Edward Barbee, David Lewis, W. R. Crawford, J. Ruffin Williams, Joseph Yeargin, B. N. Howell.

The above named gentlemen need no commendation at our hands.—They are men of the best character and among our best citizens. The counsel on both sides say that it is the best Jury they ever saw—all are pleased.

The Jury was empanneled by Solicitor Harris, and during the reading of the indictment, a death like stillness reigned over the large crowd.

Witnesses for the State were called and sworn. At 1:30 o'clock Court adjourned to meet again to-day at 9 o'clock. The jury was put under the charge of deputy sheriff Rodgers, with instructions from the Judge. Before the adjournment of Court, Hon. T. C. Fuller arose and said that as the weather was very hot and oppressive, and it would put the jurymen to great inconvenience, that the counsel waved all objections on the part of the prisoner and was willing to allow them to go to their respective duties until the court opened to-day. This was objected to by the counsel for the State. Judge Watts stated that he had never had this question before him and as such had never been done in a capital case, he would not allow it, as he did not wish to take the responsibility.

There is a large number of witnesses here in the case from Alamance county, 63 in all, 21 for the prosecution and forty-two for the defense, including Sheriff James T. Hunter, Col. W. A. Albright, Clerk of Alamance Court, and Joseph Stinson, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. A great deal of interest is manifested, and the Courthouse is crowded all the time. The examination of witnesses commences this morning.

THURSDAY.

The case of the State vs. George W. Swepson was continued before Judge Watts yesterday. The list of witnesses was called, and they were all required to leave the court room, except the professional witnesses Col. Thomas M. Holt for the State and R. Y. McAden for the defence and the sheriff of Alamance county, Colonel John A. Gilmer, for the State arose and presented to the jury a plot of the scene and addressed them for five minutes in a forcible style relating to them the facts that the State expected to prove, and what they relied on for a verdict of murder against Geo. W Swepson.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

The first witness called by the State was Samuel Oliver, who testified as follows:

I live at Haw River; was with Mr. A. G. Moore on the day he was killed. Mr. Moore asked me to go hunting with him. We went up the river to J. H. Anderson's and then to Joe Baker's, where Mr. Moore bought six ducks; then to Anny Baker's, where we bought several others; and then went back by Mr. Swepson's house. Did not find anything to shoot at. In passing Swepson's gate the ducks jumped out of the basket, and while we were catching them a wagon came up with a man and boy in it. The wagon stopped in about ten feet of Swepson's front gate, and Moore went up and spoke to him. Moore was on the further side of the wagon from Swepson's house. He took a drink out of a bottle he had in his pocket. He told me that morning that he was subject to spells, and that he was going to carry some along in a little bottle, so that he could take it if he had a spell. I did not see the bottle; nothing had been said about drinking before that. I don't remember that Moore was cursing. After the wagon left we carried the ducks to the boarding house and got dinner. After dinner—about an hour, I suppose—Mr. Moore asked me if I wanted to go hunting; he had no gun then, but went to his office to get one, and sent me to get Mr. Sewell's gun, and put it on his shoulder. We got the powder and shot from the store. Mr. Albright took the shot to him; I did not hear anything said about large shot. Don't think he was cursing while loading the gun; never cocked the gun at all that I saw, except when he put the cap on. I forgot which shoulder he had the gun on. Moore carried both guns for a while, then gave the other to Wood Smith, and told him when he wanted it to give it to him. We went up the road to Swepson's house. Hill Trollinger was in the yard cursing Mr. Moore; called Mr. Moore a God damned black klu-klux thief. We passed Swepson's house about two hundred yards, and crossed Mr. Swepson's field. I don't know that Mr. Moore heard what Hill said; if he did he did not pay any attention to it. Mr. Moore said he was going to James Henry Andrews' field, as there was more birds there. The dogs jumped into Swepson's lot, and Moore cursed them and made them come out. When we came on back, and got into the big road, Hill was still standing in the yard next to a box of flowers, and cursing Moore. I did not hear Moore cursing. The first I saw of Swepson he was standstanding on a platform, at the end of the house, with a gun in his hand. Swepson asked Moore if he was ready. Moore said yes. Swepson stepped back into the house and fired from the window or door, I don't remember which. Moore said to aim, "I will not shoot you in your house or yard, but come out into the big road and I will shoot with you or fight you. Moore then went up the road. Swepson fired again. I felt the wind from the bullet. The ball hit Moore Mr. and he fell, and said to me, "go and tell Holt to come here; I am a dead man. When Moore told Swepson he would not shoot him in his own yard, it was said after Swepson had fired the first shot. I don't know that Moore called Swepson a damned rascal. I went to the store and told Albright, the clerk. He closed the store and went down to the factory and had that stopped. Moore fell with his feet in the road, and had his head towards Swepson's kitchen. After the first shot Moore turned around and looked towards the factory, and walked on, when he was shot down. He had his gun on his left shoulder after the first fire. The kitchen is situated at the further end of the house, toward Baker's. I saw the end of Swepson's gun; he had it in his hand. That was the first time I saw him that day. Moore never offered to shoot Swepson at all.

CROSS EXAMINED BY COL. T. C. FULLER.

I am 12 years old, don't work in the factory, but my brother and three sisters do, we live in one end of the factory houses, been living there three years, I knew Moore and liked him, we worked for him in Rockingham before we went to Haw River. First time I went hunting with Moore it was 10 o'clock in the morning, I went to see what time it was and Mrs. Phillips said it was going on 10 o'clock, we went up the river and got in the pines, Moore and myself, we had one gun and two dogs, went to Bakers and bought some ducks from James Anderson, when Moore began to curse his dogs, it was before dinner, about 200 yards from Swepson, Moore called no names, I did not say he swore until he passed Swepson's gate, we met a wagon a little piece from the gate, about 10 yards, I did not say at Alamance Court that Moore cursed and walked across the road and said he was not afraid of the devil or anything else. His gun was not cocked there, he only carried it cocked when he was close to a gang of birds, I looked to see if it was cocked and know it was not, I don't know that I said anything at Alamance Court about damn it, hell-fire, brick or brick walls, or was singing when he was sitting on the fence. I don't know that he was cursing. If Moore said what Hill said, he did not pay any attention to it. Moore did curse his dogs, saying, 'Come back here you dam fools." I am certain Swepson spoke to Moore first. Moore's gun was on his left shoulder. I was going up towards Baker's at the time; was not walking fast. I know where the golden willow is. Don't remember the exact distance when the second shot was fired. I was nearer to Moore than to the golden willow. Moore's face was turned towards Baker's, gun on his left shoulder. He took the drink when he met the wagon. I don't know that Moore called Swepson a damned rascal. Nobody ever questioned me as to what I was going to testify. No one ever instructed me as to what I should answer. [Here Sammy asked Col. Fuller, "How long before you are going to get something to eat.]" After a few other questions he was dismissed.

Dr. Benjamin Mebane sworn and testified:

Live at Mebanville; am a physician practicing 26 years; I saw Moore a few hours after he was shot, at his office, near the factory. He was wounded in the left side, near the shoulder; was with him from 8½ o'clock Tuesday evening; all that night; returned Thursday and remained until he died; died at seven o'clock Thursday night. Drs Ivey and Murphy were called in; we probed the wound and found it to be a bullet wound—mortal; made an examination after he was dead. We introduced a director and took a knife and followed the wound; found a rib broken; continued through the left lung to the body of the back-bone from the left side; did not proceed any farther with the examination. I was under promise to the family; we did not go farther. Moore was standing with his side left to the direction from which the bullet came; his arm must have been pulled back; tried to probe, but could not do so without pulling the arm back; entering the sixth rib; cut the vessels of the arm straight; a plunging shot. If M. had been fronting the house it would have been impossible to enter the body.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions were filed Tuesday in the following cases in the Supreme Court:

BY PEARSON, C. J.:

State vs. N. P. Overton, from Beaufort, judgment affirmed.

W. T. Faircloth vs. S. W. and B. M. Isler, from Wayne; judgment affirmed with modification. Each party pay costs.

BY READE, J.:

C. B. Riley vs. Allen Jordan, from Montgomery; judgment affirmed.

Weinstein & Bro. vs. John Patrick, administrator, et. al., from Greene; venire de novo.

BY RODMAN, J.:

State vs. Cameron Watson, from Anson; judgment affirmed.

William E. Lewis et. al., vs. Wiley B. Fort, from Wayne; judgment affirmed.

BY SETTLE, J.:

Chloe Davenport et. al., to the Court, from Washington; judgment affirmed.

John W. Gordon vs. S. J. Lowther and wife, from Gates; judgment affirmed.

BY BYNUM, J.:

Planters' & Farmers' National Bank of Baltimore vs. First National Bank of Wilmington, from New Hanover; judgment affirmed.

State vs Isaac H. Smith, from Craven; error. Venire de novo.

State vs Robert Orrell, from Davie. Argued by Attorney-General Hargrove and Bailey for plaintiff, and S. M. Clement contra.

State vs. Shepherd Johnson, from Forsythe. Argued by Attorney-General Hargrove and Bailey for State. No counsel for defendant.

A. Henly vs. J. B. Lanier, from Davie. Argued by J. M. Clement for plaintiff, and Shipp & Bailey for defendant.

J. L. Blackwell vs. J. A. Claywell et al, from Yadkin. Argued by J. M. Clement and J. M. McCorkle for plaintiff, and John Gray Bynum for defendants.

Appeals from the 9th district were called and disposed of in the order following:

Lewis vs. Sloan, from Lincoln. Left open.

Wordsworth & McDowell vs. M. L. Davis, administrator, from Mecklenburg. Argued by Jones and Johnston for plaintiff, and Wilson & Son for defendants.

Jonas W. Dorth vs. J. F. Dillinger et al., from Lincoln. Argued by R. F. Hoke and Jones and Johnston and W. J. Montgomery for defendants. Justice Bynum did not sit at the hearing of this case, having been of counsel in the court below.

D. A. & J. Beane vs. D. Froneberger et al., from Lincoln, (2 cases.) Argued by J. F. Hoke and Battle, Battle & Mordecai for plaintiff, and Shipp & Bailey for defendants.

The Healthof Raleigh.

We are sorry to learn there is a good deal of sickness in the city. This is the very season for sickness. The dreadfully warm weather breeds sickness about filthy places. Our city is not exactly as clean as it should be. Our police should be instructed to make another examination of the premises of our citizens and compel them to clean up forthwith. This matter cannot be too thoroughly ventilated. We earnestly call upon our citizens clean up their premises. The seeds of disease are already upon us and we are sorry to say some of them have already proved fatal.

A Commendable Act.

On the 6th day of July the members of Swain street Baptist Church will open a public day school, free. Seven members of the church form the Board of Trustees. The money has been raised, and it will undoubtedly be opened. Those desiring to send their children can make application to Mr. N. B Broughton.

The First Cotton Bloom.

Mr. Paul Faison exhibited to our office yesterday the first cotton bloom we have seen this season. It was taken from a stalk knee high, and containing 26 bolls. The product of the Eureka Guano, for sale by Mr. Alf. Thompson, of this city.

Bishop Cummins, the founder of the Reformed Episcopal Church, died in Baltimore on the 27th inst.

THE RADICAL POW WOW.

One to Twenty---10 White Negroes and About 200 Colored.

SETTLE, SMITH AND YOUNG.

The Radicals held their County Convention in Metropolitan Hall Tuesday. "Rotating Dick" Badger was called to the Chair. About 6 colored Vice Presidents were appointed. A. E. Bledsoe, elected Secretary, and O. Hunter, Jr., Assistant.

Resolutions were passed endorsing "Captain" Thos. Settle for Governor, "Major" Billy Smith for Lieut. Governor, and "Col." Ike Young for Congress. What a ticket. Why it is worse than the Cincinnati ticket When Ike's name was called, "Col". Shaffer arose and opposed him, speaking of his official conduct and the charges made by Congess of a deficiency in his accounts. This had no effect on the Convention, however, for they swallowed them all. The following ins and outs were appointed delegates to the District Convention:

Capt. A. Magnin, Col. J. P. H. Adams, Major John O'Neal, Col. M. W. Brown.

The following delegates to the Republican State Convention:

Col. J. C. L. Harris, Major Wiley D. Jones, Col. J. H. Harris and Major R. C. Badger.

Speeches were made by all the white-holding delegates, and a few of the colored.

Off for Saratoga Springs.

Our young friends, Sergeant John T. Pullen, the gentlemanly and efficient book-keeper of the State National Bank, and Mr. M. I. Jordan, the polite and attentive clerk in the dry goods house of Messrs. Petty & Jones, left Friday morning for a Northern tour of pleasure. They go from here to the celebrated Saratoga Springs, where they will spend a few weeks, then take a tour through Canada, visiting Niagara Falls and other places of note. On their return they will stop for a few weeks at the Centennial Exposition. We wish them much pleasure, and give them over to the tender mercies of the fair dam-sells they may meet with in their travels.

How the News was Received.

The news of the nomination of the incorruptible reformer, Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, was greeted with cheers by the crowd assembled in front of the Yarboro House. It was really amusing to observe the dejected countenances of a group of Radicals, each of whom looked as if he had lost a dear personal friend. The enthusiasm for Tilden was a surprise to many, and is an earnest of a grand victory in North Carolina, we are sure, in the nation, we believe.

Raleighites in Europe.

We notice in *The Continent*, a paper published in Geneva, Italy, of the arrival in that city of Col. W. H. H. Tucker and his three nieces, Miss Maggie P., Miss T. P. and Miss L. S. Tucker, daughters of our esteemed townsman, Maj. R. S. Tucker, of this city. They have been travelling on the Continent for a month or more. They left Geneva a few days ago for Interlaken.

Tilden and Vance Club Honored.

The young men's Tilden and Vance Club were honored by the Secretary of the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, reading their telegram of congratulation to Governor Tilden before the Convention. The Raleigh boys are always ahead, and intend to have Tilden and Vance ahead in North Carolina at the November election.

—The Centennial Exposition is affecting our markets. Chickens and eggs are shipped daily, in large quantities, this has a tendency to raise the price on these articles here.

The best investment to begin the campaign with—subscribe to the Raleigh NEWS.

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AN ADDRESS TO THE SICK.

Do you want to purify the system?
Do you want to get rid of Biliousness?
Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want good digestion?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do,

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PURELY VEGETABLE,

Is harmless,
Is no drastic violent medicine,
Is sure to cure if taken regularly,
Is no intoxicating beverage,
Is a faultless family medicine,
Is the cheapest medicine in the world,
Is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant.
Does not interfere with business,
Does not disarrange the system,
Takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of every kind,
Contains the simplest and best remedies

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, Bilious sufferers victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator,

THE CHEAPEST, PUREST AND BEST FAMILY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that is now regarded as the

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For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

As a Remedy in

MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NERVOUS, SICK HEADACHE COLIC, CONSTIPATION and BILIOUSNESS

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Your valuable medicine Simmons Liver Regulator has saved me many Doctors bills. I use it for everything it is recommended and never knew it to fail; I have used it in Coit and Grubbs, with my Mules and Horses, giving them about half a bottle at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it to, you can recommend it to every one that has Stock as being the best medicine known for all complaints that Horse flesh is heir to.

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" " Improved Salem " " 100.
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feb16-w1t Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE.

It being represented to me that two-thirds of the Capital Stock of ten thousand dollars of the Middleton Canal and Dock Company has been duly subscribed.

I hereby give notice that a meeting of the Corporators and Subscribers will be called at Middleton in Hyde county on the 6th day of July, 1876 to elect officers and enact such By-Laws as may be necessary for the government of the Company according to the provisions of the articles of incorporation under the act of the Legislature authorizing private corporations

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C. S. C. of Hyde County.
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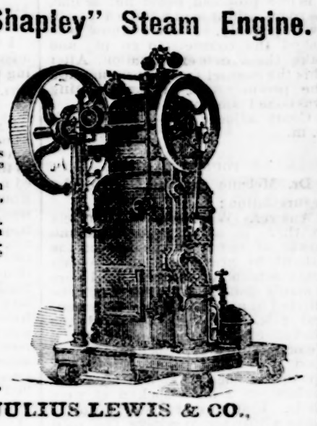

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" Salisbury " " 25
" Raleigh " " 25
" Goldsboro " " 25
" Salem " " 25
" Greensboro " " 25
" Danville " " 25

Purchase your tickets via Charlotte, Greensboro, Danville and Richmond.

J. L. WADDROP, Gen. Southern Pas Agt
J. R. McMURDO, Gen. Pass. Agt
Richmond, Va.
may25

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., May 12, 1876

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after the 14th inst., trains will run over this road as follows:

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAINS Daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington at	6 20 p. m.
Arrive in Charlotte at	6 40 a. m.
Leave Charlotte at	6 30 p. m.
Arrive at Wilmington at	7 30 a. m.

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Wilmington at	5 30 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	11 45 p. m.
Leave Charlotte at	5 20 a. m.
Arrive at Wilmington at	11 30 p. m.

SHELBY DIVISION.

Leave Charlotte at	7 00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	6 00 p. m.
Arrive at Shelby at	11 30 a. m.
Leave Shelby	1 30 p. m.

CONNECTIONS

Connects with the A. T. & O. R. R. and Western N. C. closely.

There is no delay in going to the West by this route. A close connection is made at Wilmington with the W. & W. Railroad at 6.20 P. M., and at Charlotte with trains to Asheville next morning. Comfortable Sleeping Cars attached to each train.

The papers publishing C. C. Railway schedule will please notice changes.

Time from Wilmington to Henry's, 23 hours. Close connection both ways, and on to the North.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
may 27 tf

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE,

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., March 13th, 1876.

On and after Monday, March 13th, 1876, trains on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leaves Raleigh,	10:00 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	3:30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	10:00 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	3:15 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Raleigh,	5:00 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	8:25 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	6:15 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	5:40 P. M.

Mail train makes close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay Line Steamers via Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via Petersburg, Richmond and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Raymond and Fayetteville.

JNO. C. WINDER,
mh 11 Gen. Supt.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

BY THE

People's Line.

TO BALTIMORE,	$7 00
" WASHINGTON,	3 50
" PHILADELPHIA,	5 50
" NEW YORK,	5 00
" BALTIMORE AND RETURN,	5 00

NOTE.—Tickets by this Line limited, but good until used.

The rapid and elegant iron steamer leaves Clyde's Wharf, Norfolk, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M.

Passage Tickets secured and Staterooms procured by application to the purser, on board.

T. E. OBERNE, Agent, Old Point.
W. R. PETERS, Agent, Portsmouth.
J. W. McCARRICK, Agent, Norfolk.
SAM'L. DEFORD, Jr., General Agent, Baltimore.
jn 16-tf

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR LINE RAILROAD,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., March 13th, 1876.

On and after Monday, March 13th, trains on the R. & A. A. L. R. R. will run daily, (Sunday excepted,) as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Train leaves Raleigh,	7.15 P. M.
Arrives at Samford,	12.00 P. M.
Arrives at Cameron,	4.00 P. M.
Train leaves Cameron,	4.30 P. M.
Leaves Sanford,	5.40 P. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	10.00 P. M.

Mail Train makes close connection at Raleigh with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, to and from all points North.

And at Sanford with the Chatham Railroad, to and from Fayetteville and on Western Railroad.

JNO. C. WINDER,
mh 11 Superintendent.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

OFFICE SUP'T OF TRANSPORTATION,
SEABOARD & ROANOKE RAILROAD,
PORTSMOUTH, VA., March 15th, 1876.

On and after WEDNESDAY, March 15th instant, trains will leave Portsmouth daily, except Sundays, as follows:

Mail train at	7.30 A. M.
No. 1 Freight train at	9.30 A. M.
No. 2 Freight train at	7.15 P. M.

ARRIVE AT PORTSMOUTH.

Mail train daily at	7.15 P. M.
No. 1 Freight train at	12.00 P. M.
No. 2 Freight train at	4.00 P. M.

Mail train will stop at Suffolk, Franklin, Newsom's Boykinsville and Seaboard.

Freight trains have a limited number attached, and will stop at all passenger stations.

Mail trains connects at Portsmouth with Mail trains of the Wilmington, Raleigh and Weldon Railroad.

And on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Franklin, with Stage for Edenton, Plymouth, and Landing on Roanoke river and Chowan rivers.

Freight received daily, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

se 15—tf Supt. of Transportation.

A., T. & O. RAILROAD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 28, 1876.

On and after Monday, March 28th, the following schedule will run over this road, until otherwise ordered:

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Statesville,	6.05 a. m.
do Mooresville,	7.25 do
do Davidson College,	8.00 do
Arrive at Charlotte,	10.00 do

GOING NORTH.

Leave Charlotte,	3.00 p. m.
do Davidson College,	4.58 do
do Arrive at Statesville,	7.00 do

Through freight to Statesville, Morganton, Morton and Connelly Springs.

No freight will be received by agents for shipment unless the name and address of consignee and destination is indicated thereon.

GORMLEY,
feb 22—tf Superintendent.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

The UNEQUALLED TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

ADDRESS, P. O.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

OPIUM